PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres;
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 58 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
March				
12th	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
19th	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
3rd April	Arabia	8000	...	...
9th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th	Mandala	9000	...	...
7th May	Salsette	6000	Moultan	10000
14th	Nagoya	7000	...	...
21st	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th	Sardinia	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
9th March	Nagoya	7000	Moultan	10000
16th ,,	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
6th April	Nankin	7000	Arabia	8000
20th ,,	Novara	7000	Kashmir	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date	Steamers	Destination.
10th March	Palamcotta	Fast and South Africa via Porebunder
10th March	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail
11th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
13th ,,	Linga	Karachi direct

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.),

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	7th March	17th March
Kinai Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	14th Mar.	24th March
Bancoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Yenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	30th Mar.	11th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	9th March	17th March
Kunajiri Maru	4058	Y. Kuwana	2nd April	12th April
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Miyata	9th ,,	19th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers,	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr,
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,063	450	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
CHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 202.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them.
B 19

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila,	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 15 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat.
B 25

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Motor Car driver. Excellent testimonials. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Apply to PATHAN, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order. Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

CHEMIST.—WANTED CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, English qualification preferred. Apply stating experience, qualifications, salary required, enclosing recent testimonials. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., 1037 Calcutta.

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Headquarter Band, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., for the following instruments:—Cornet, Clarinet, Oboe, and Euphonium. Preference given to those that double with String. For further particulars apply to BANDMASTER 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols., Parel, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. 1036

WANTED—TWO Temporary CLERKS on Rs. 20 each plus Rs. 4 local allowance to act for those proceeding on field Service. Applicants who have passed the Matriculation or the public school final examination only need apply. Apply to Box No. 772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3430

WANTED—TWO STORE LEDGER CLERKS are required immediately to work in the Ordnance Depot (behind Town Hall) Bombay. Hour 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Salary Rs. 35 per month on joining and 40 p.m. when acquainted with and performing work satisfactorily. Apply with references to the ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE. 3429

WANTED—A duly qualified SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER, on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300; for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applications, stating age, caste and qualifications and the year in which special course was undertaken should be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.

(Sd.) G. B. JAGADE. Vice President, Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 6th March, 1916. 3427

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running engines, Dynamos and maintaining batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., P. W. D.,
3428 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—WANTED for the Railway Audit Branch of the Chief Accountant's Department, an AUDIT INSPECTOR with experience of Railway accounts. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising annually by Rs. 10 for approved service to Rs. 200, with a Local Allowance according to the rules in force. The selected applicant will have to obtain a certificate of physical fitness from the Port Trust Medical Officer and will be subject to the Trustees' Service and Provident Fund Rules. He will be required to join the appointment as soon as possible after 1st April 1906.

Applications, stating age and with copies of testimonials attached, should reach the undersigned not later than 20th March 1916.

W. R. S. SHARPE, Acting Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay.
7th March, 1916. 3422

WANTED

WANTED a sea going STEAMER of 500 to 1,000 tons or more. Apply with particulars to 7, Grosvenor House, Calcutta. 1031

WANTED RANGER, knowing forest and survey work. Pay Rs. 70. Apply Dr. ANKLESARIA, Dewas, C.I. 1030

WANTED one qualified INDIAN NURSE for Dhoraji Zenana Hospital. Also a JUNIOR NURSE. Write stating age, certificates, etc., to LADY DOCTOR, Nandkoverba Zenana Hospital, Dhoraja. 1032

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.

Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1033

WANTED for Mesopotamia. One HEAD CLERK, pay Rs. 150 per month, and one SHORTHAND TYPIST, Rs. 80 per month free rations and quarters. Also one SHORTHAND TYPIST for Bombay, Rs. 60 per month Apply LEACH & WEBORNY, Bombay. 1034

WANTED in French family PAYING GUESTS for cool well-furnished rooms, electric light, fans, and modern conveniences, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 per month, inclusive. MADAME FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road 1059

WANTED all men to know that our renowned Specifics for Asthma and Hydrocele give instant relief. Perfect cure guaranteed even in the worst types. Price Rs. 5 each. Speedy cure for Diabetes. Absolutely harmless. Cures quick. Price per bot. Rs. 3. Apply to THE MANAGER, Edward Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal. 1035

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FOR SALE—A GREY WALER, "CHIEFTAN" the well known hunter. Aged. Reliable and perfect manners. Apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3431

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT of DE MONTE'S EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. For particulars apply:—C. P. D'CUNHA, Solicitor, "Sorab House" Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3406

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our New Factory.—153 pairs Boys tan box hide Oxford walking shoes, bark-tanned soles screwed on, toe capped, linen lined, medium toe. In sizes 5 and 6 only,

Further reduced to Rs. 3-2 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
622-1 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Versova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET AT SIMLA—Suites of well furnished comfortable rooms in the splendid 3 storied building known as Royal Hotel with out-houses—Tennis—excellent situation,—about 2 minutes walk from the Railway Station and close to Secretariat Offices etc.

Also the Billiard Room and spacious dining hall (furnished) with kitchen and pantry to any respectable caterer to open a restaurant. Apply to:—

B. N. SEN, Agent, Nabha Estate, Simla.
The 4th March, 1916. 3409

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Second and third floors of New Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, airy, commodious, open on three and two sides upto date, with electric light, near tram, train, and Victoria Stand. Rent Rs. 135 and 125. Apply 'S,' 361, Hornby Road. 3397

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES TO BE LET in a central position, convenient for business, adjoining the High Court and the Bombay Club, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3425

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARIVALLABHDAS KASIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
v.
KANYALAL JEYNARAYEN and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1915, and the Judge's Order dated the 8th day of January, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court on the premises on Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1916, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Sheth together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 553 square yards or thereabouts (less the area recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality for set back being about 50 square yards) situate on the East side of Shaikh Memon Street or Khara Kuwa Road in the Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and Street Nos. 345 to 349 (1), (2), (3), and 351 to 355 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ambaram Jara but now to Kesserbai daughter of Khimji Bhawan on or towards the South by the part of the wall of the house formerly belonging to Jessiram Shivlal but now to Nanabhai Bejanji Choksey on or towards the East by passage formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustomji and Kharshedbai his wife but now to Dossabhai Rustomji Choksi and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916.

(Sd.) K. F. MODY, Acting Commissioner.
3369

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Kt., and Mulraj Khatau, Esqr., who retire in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, who offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 9th March, to THURSDAY the 23rd March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, C. MACDONALD & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1916. 3432

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from this date dispensed with the services of Mr. Mahomedhusein Hirji (M. H. Hirji), who was in our employ, and we have also revoked the power of attorney given to him by us.

ABDOOLA ALLARUKHIA & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March, 1916. 3417

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, at 7 p.m.

J. H. HARDIE, D. G. CHICHESTER,
3426 Joint Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, of Unscreened Indian Steam Coal or Unscreened English Steam Coal or Unscreened South Welsh Steam Coal, as on Admiralty List of the estimated quantities specified below at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the 22nd March, 1916, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated quantity for either Indian Steam Coal or English Coal.	Estimated quantity for South Welsh Coal
	Tons.	Tons.
Calcutta	15,000	10,000
Colombo	650	450
Karachi	4,000	2,550
Madras	200	150
Rangoon	10,350	6,850

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. The Indian Coal tendered must have a calorific valur of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent., or the evaporative power of the Incian Coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of Indian Coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. For North Welsh Coal or similar Coal such as Davison's West Hartly tendered as English Steam Coal the evaporative power must be the same as the foregoing but the ash must not exceed 9 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office and the Forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

8. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of either Indian Steam Coal or English or South Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, 7th March, 1916. 3416

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 141 of 1916.

Re: MOTILAL KHUSHALDAS, doing business in gold and silver threads at Parn Chali Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort: an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MOTILAL KHUSHALDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1916.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 8th March, 1916. 3433

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, for the supply for a period of two years of furniture to the Municipal Schools from MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, to FRDIAY, the 31st March, 1916, on office days, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (B. T.). No tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned.

Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School building, (situated at Carnac Road).

The person whose tender is accepted shall have to make a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHRE, Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th March, 1916. 3417

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividends from 19th to 25th inclusive declared by the Company for the year commencing from 1st July, 1904, and ending 30th June, 1910, will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's RESERVE FUND if not claimed within sixty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board, NARAYAN DHONDOBA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.
The Harvey and Sahapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 8th March, 1916.
3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort. 3435

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSHED JI EDALJI SAKLATWALLA, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the properties firstly and fifthly hereunder described, that Mr. Tarachand Navalchand, Bai Maganben, widow of Khimchand Nemchand, and Thakordas Bhugwandas the Executors of the late Mr. Maneckchand Hirachand Javeri, have contracted to sell to our client the property secondly hereunder described, that Mr. Jehangirsha Navrosji Patch, and Bai Navazbai, wife of Jehangirsha Navrosji Patch have contracted to sell to our client the property thirdly hereunder described and that Bai Avabai widow of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Sethna, Dr. Jal R. Vakil, Dr. Framji J. Patell and Mr. Edalji Palonji Khansaheb the Executors of the late Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Sethna have contracted to sell to our client the property fourthly hereunder described:

All persons having any claim thereto or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, farzendari right, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece of Foras land lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3981 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 99 New No. 12924, New Survey No. 1/285 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6350, Street No. 230 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Mr. Navrosji Jamshedji Wadia leased to Mr. Jamshedji Edalji Saklatwalla by the said Navrosji Jamshedji Wadia and others for 999 years, on the South by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Old Line Road and on the West by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 3719 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 69, 102, 142, 178, 115, 199, 119 and 152, New Nos. A/12877, 12948 13042 and 13009, New Survey Nos. 1/282, 1/283 and 1/284 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 6355, 6351 and 6354 Street Nos 244, 243 and 240 and bounded on the North by the property firstly abovedescribed, on the South by the property thirdly hereinafter described, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Old Line Road and on the West by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

THIRDLY.—ALL that piece of Foras land lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 1469 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 115, 199, New Nos. A/12948, 13042, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1/281 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6358(1) Street No. 247 and bounded on the North by the property secondly hereinabove described on the South by the property fourthly hereinafter described, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Old Line Road and on the West by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

FOURTHLY.—ALL that piece of Foras land lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring about 2210 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 181 New No. 13030 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1/280 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6359 Street No. 248 and bounded on the North by the property thirdly hereinabove described, on the South by the property of the late Fakirji R. Mistry, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Old Line Road and on the West by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

FIFTHLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing there on situate at Mahim in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 115 New No. A/12942 and New Survey No. 1/276 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 6364 Street No. 253 and bounded on the North by the property of Murzello, on the South by the property of George Jao Kenny, on the East by a nulla and the Old Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Line and on the West by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

PATELL & EZEKIEL, Purchaser's Attorneys.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 8th day of March 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—Bombay to Wit.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1916 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1916.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
3418 Sheriff of Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.

B 26

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of High Class and specially made-to-order Household Furniture by Messrs. A Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts and other good makers, rich Indian handwork carved drawing room centre tables, rich carved Jardineers and Music stand specially made for London rich sweet toned Ebonized solid iron framed full compassed grand cottage piano, by the well-known makers Julius, Bluthner Leipzig specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English Cabinet Hornless Gramaphone with selected records, etc., etc.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (where the furniture has been arranged for Aucion Sale) the very valuable, specially selected and made to order solid blackwood and artistic furniture by Messrs. A. Bernard, Dewji Canji, John Roberts, such as dining table, dining chairs by John Roberts, mirrored sideboards and dinner waggons, blackwood artistic latest design drawing room suites, rich artistic cabinet, office table in 3 pieces, drawing room teapoys, rich Indian hand work carved centre tables, jardineers, carved music stands, rich carpets, rich old porclean China jars, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed, full compassed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Julius Bluthner Leipzig, specially imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., English oakwood, hornless cabinet gramophone, English musical box, English almirahs, clothes and gown presses by Roberts, Dressing chest of drawers, iron and brass, single and double bedsteads by Messrs. Evans Fraser, childs baba cots, mirrored hatstands by John Roberts, marble topped dressing and washing tables Freemason chest, American hand sewing machine, rich Queen Anne pattern, English plated tea set, rich plated vegetable trifold and Luncheon, dishes, by Mappin and Webb electric oscillating table fan, electric table lamps, ice box and door curtains, rich platedware, glassware and porcelainware, English camera lenses, etc., etc. The property of R. Stuart Esq., Manager of the Shipping Department of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., including that of F. D. Baker of Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co., as well as the property of an European Lady (removed from Lonavla).

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDIVIDED EQUAL MOIETY IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on the 1st day of April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Upendranath Purshotam Vijaykar the undivided equal moiety in the undermentioned immoveable property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 15th day of October, 1915, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 124 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towrds the north by the property of Dattatrays Pandhrinath, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the South by the Public Road and on or towards the West by the property of Sitaram Krishnarao Mahatre and Bros., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3797 and street No. 137.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Sheth Ranchhoddas. Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of the concerned mortgagor.

One motor car (Argyle) No. 2305 four cylender, four seated.

The above car may be seen at Lamington Road, in an oart of Sheth Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

Private offers will be accepted before the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

To-night Charni Road.

THE NEW

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

An entirely novel series of films dealing with problems never before portrayed in moving pictures.

ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST AND BEST SERIAL YET PRODUCED.

ALSO

TINY JIM AND HIS SISTER. Colored.	EXPLORING EPHRIAM'S EXPLOITS. Cartoon.	PATHE'S GAZETTE Latest.	TERRIBLY STUCK UP Comic.

LADIES! 100 'ELAINE" Hats to be given away absolutely free. Please write for one to Messrs. Pathe Freres.

Time 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
GREAT ALL-COMIC BILL.
LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY!
Gold-Rooster Comedy in 5 parts,
"THE GALLOPER."

How a man did the work of a famous war correspondent in Turkey because of his friends private troubles, and the scrapes he got into through borrowing the name of "the Galloper." A comedy in which many couples are formed at the end, to their mutual happiness.

"WIFFLES' PRESENT."

The coming result of a wife loosing the gift her husband had made her and the quarrel which followed.

"AN AWFUL ALTERNATIVE".

Bothered by a man's attentions, a husband and wife plot to marry him off to the cook. They leave him the choice of matrimony or a breach of promise action.

This Week's
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing
WAR SCENES at SALONIKA,
A Review by King "Tino" in Athens,
Elephant doing War Work at Home,
London Mayors at Intercession Service,
and the Funeral of a Crimean Hero.

Any one who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the show will be given a handsome present. The prize has not yet been claimed.

Persons desirous of learning the arts of criminals will abstain from attending the Royal Opera House, because they will be disappointed.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Only five performances! Only five performances

THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI

PATRONIZED BY

H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.

Will perform in Marathi five performances only

AT

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,
Enroute to Belgaum.

The opening performances
Saturday, 11th March 1916.
AT 8-30 P. M.
The ever Popular Comedy.
'MANAPAMAN'
Sunday, 12th March, 1916.
AT 3 P. M.
The Masterpiece Play.
'SHARADA'

No repetition of plays this time.

Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.

The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Cooper's Buildings, next London Hotel, from Wednesday, 8th March 1916.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will present
On Saturday, 11th March, 1916
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)
DAMBHA-SPHOTA
(Imposters exposed)
On Sunday, 12th March, 1916,
At 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Urdu Sangit Drama.
TAJEWAPHA

SHOWING THIS WEEK:
SIXTH INSALMENT 7,000 FEET.
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BROKEN COIN
CASH PRIZES Rs. 1,000.
Saturday Timings—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 Last Show 11-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS are requested to come over to the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, between the hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for taking back their pictures.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 8.

The disturbance in north-west has almost disappeared after giving some light snow in Kashmir. A few light thunder showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the south-west of the Bay is passing away.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 8th 1916 was 30.078 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 7th March, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.857 Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 "
Dew point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.836 "
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	4.4 "
Maximum Temperature of Air	85 5 "
Minimum do. do	74.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, WSW, W, S
Movement of Wind do do	81 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Wed.	8	m 1 27	27 9	8	m 7 24	15 8
		2 11a	27 4		7 49a	18 9
Thur.	9	m 1 54	26 10	9	m 8 6	16 5
		2 50a	26 4		8 19a	19 10
Fri.	10	m 2 20	25 9	10	m 8 39	17 3
		3 31a	25 4		8 54a	21 0
Sat.	11	m 2 47	24 10	11	m 9 15	18 2
		4 21a	24 5		9 48a	21 11
Sun.	12	m 3 20	23 10	12	m 10 3	19 0
		5 43a	23 10			
Mon.	13	m 4 23	23 0	13	m 9 32	22 6
		28a	24 1		11 33a	19 7
Tues.	14	m 6 30	22 7	14	m 2 37	21 10
		9 14a	24 11		1 19a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	8 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
"	9 (Thursday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
"	10 (Friday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 47m.
"	11 (Saturday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 48m.
"	12 (Sunday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 48m.
"	13 (Monday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
"	14 (Tuesday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m. p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal except in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier over the rest of the division. Day temperature continues in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat and in the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Some thundershowers have occurred in Malabar. Weather is nearly settled in north-west India.

A few thundershowers may again occur in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.1	63.4	81	5.12		—4.61
Jask	...	...	...	3.11		+0.27
Do. (7th Mar.)	80.9	64.3	82			
Muskat	...	...	...	5 49		2.64
Do.	81.5	68.1	71			
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.7	61.5	49	0.13		—1.14
Rawalpindi	78.7	48.0	57	2.47		—4.26
Lahore	89.3	60.9	49	0.63		—2.11
Hissar	91.7	57.5	38	0.35		...
Ambala	90.7	59.1	80	1.03		—8.87
Delhi	90.2	62.0	33	1.56		—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	62.7	26	0.64		—0.75
Mainpuri	91.6	59.2	39	1.00		—1.00
Jhansi	93.9	61.3	20	0.55		—1.04
Cawnpore	92.6	61.9	35	0.41		—0.42
Allahabad	92.1	59.7	37	1.01		—0.99
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.1	58.8	32	0		—0.97
Karachi	91.3	67.3	86	0.20		—1.09
Ajmer	92.2	55.6	24	0.05		—1.13
Jalpore	94.3	56.1	27	0.24		—1.02
Kotah	95.8	65.6	28	0.03		—0.83
Mount Abu	81.0	68.4	13	0		—1.08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	62.5	37	0		—0.43
Dwarka	81.5	68.2	81	0 19		—0.49
Veraval	96.9	70.0	37	0		—0.45
Rajkot	96.6	63.9	33	0		—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	67.8	50	0.91		—0.48
Surat	...	...	...	...		...
Ahmedabad	103.8	69.7	25	0		—0.37
Deesa	102.6	65.8	28	0		—0.46
Neemuch	94.7	59.4	20	0.08		—0.65
Indore	94.4	59.6	27	1.13		0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.8	54.5	45	5.07		—1.21
Saugor	91.4	66.6	23	1.25		—0.76
Hoshangabad	94.3	60.8	35	1.47		—0.16
Khandwa	98.8	63.9	10	0.82		—0.25
Akola	99.1	60.8	22	1.95		0.14
Amroati	97.1	68.3	23	1.02		—0.57
Nagpur	96.6	63.8	31	1.25		—0.92
Chanda	97.3	61.6	48	0.84		—1.21
Raipur	94.4	64.0	44	1.25		—0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	74.0	89	0.09		—0.48
Ratnagiri	86.3	72.9	82	0.31		0.11
Mormugao	87.8	75.0	90	0.94		—0.25
Karwar	86.7	71.7	90	1.07		—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.4	63.5	31	0.16		—0.68
Ahmednagar	93.9	64.4	31	3.40		2.11
Poona	95.8	62.3	62	0.38		—0.79
Sholapur	95.8	65.9	24	1.27		—0.27
Bijapur	95.0	64.2	45	0.43		—0.93
Belgaum	91.1	60.5	63	1.70		—0.24
Ahmedabad	94.3	63.7	14	1.82		0.59
Nizamabad (Indore)	96.5	64.2	31	0.93		—0.56
Hyderabad	93.3	67.2	44	0.79		—0.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	75.8	71	8.17		4.79
Calicut	88.4	78.1	79	13.29		6.74
Cochin	91.2	75.3	77	0.46	9.94	0.46
Colombo	86.0	71.4	95	0.31	29.76	5.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	67.2	82		20.73	14.00
Bellary	96.5	69.2	32		7.28	4.95
Cuddapah	98.0	71.6	61		9.44	4.63
Madras	88.5	65.9	80		21.24	0.98
Bangalore	90.1	61.7	37		3.60	—0.21
Coimbatore	95.4	71.5	77		6.76	1.40
Trichinopoly	96.3	72.3	71		12.87	3.97
Negapatam	87.1	73.6	92		24.23	4.98

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

COMPREHENSIVE AND UP-TO-DATE.

Preface by Mr. Natesan.

The first part includes all his utterances in the Supreme Legislative Council; the second and third parts contain his important Congress speeches and his notable utterances on the South African Indian question; in the fourth part we have his speeches in appreciation of Mr. A. O. Hume, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir William Wedderburn, and others; the fifth part comprises a selection of miscellaneous speeches delivered in England and India. The sixth part contains his evidence before the Welby Commission and the full text of the Note prepared by him for the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. In the Appendix will be found his paper on "East and West in India" read at the Universal Races Congress, and the Constitution of the Servants of India Society founded by him in 1905.

These speeches cover thirty years of a most strenuous, selfless and active public life, and embrace the whole range of topics that have engaged and are still engaging the attention of the public. Full of instruction on every point and breathing in every line the moral fervour which was Mr. Gokhale's supreme characteristic, this volume, I venture to hope, will command wide popularity.

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Part IV.—Personal.
Part V.—Miscellaneous.
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Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 7.		
Benvenue	Addison	Port Said
Mar. 8.		
Kinkassan Maru	Koizum	Muke
Malay Maru	Morumoto	Suez
Arabis	Landlish	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 8.		
Zayani	Ockerji	Busreh
Siracusa	Martola	Genoa
Clan Maclean	Williamson	London
Millpool	Thomas	Hull

The following vessel received port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer:— S. S. Mitra for Karachi

The following steamers entered the docks for loading Wednesday:—

Steamer:—	Aviemoor	for	Calcutta
"	Moyori Maru	for	Japan
"	Malay Maru	for	Japan
"	Benvenue	for	Liverpool

S. S. Benvenue:—The steamer Benvenue, 2,505 tons, Captain C. W. Addison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Port Said which port she left on the 22nd February, in ballast.

S. S. Kinkassan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kinkassan Maru, 2,613 tons, Captain H. Koizumi, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 9th February, in ballast, from Muke.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th and is due here in the afternoon of the 9th instant.

S. S. Kunajiri Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 7th instant via Moji and Colombo.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 6th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Malay Maru, 2,821 tons, Captain J. Morumoto, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Suez, which port she left on the 28th February with a cargo of cotton and eight life boats.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani 2,627 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday for Busreh via Persian Gulf Ports with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, sailed on Wednesday for London, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Millpool:—The steamer Millpool, 2, 707 tons, Captain W. G. Thomas, sailed on Wednesday for Hull via Suez Canal with a general cargo.

S. S. Mitra:—The steamer Mitra 3,803 tons, Captain J. Evans, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Arabis:—The steamer Arabis, 2,360 tons, Captain C. Candlish, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Port Said, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, in ballast.

Wednesday, 8th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru	Taniguchi N. Y. K.
C. & R. Frinton	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Corinth	Reed W. & A. G. & Co
F. Blackfriargate	Willis P. G. S. N. Co
G. Sardar	Week's T. M. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett W. & A. G. & Co
P. Polglass Castle	Jones

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tycho	Williams	J. F. & Co
6 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
7 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
8 Kirkwood	Harrison	L. Druyfus & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
2 Seang Choon		S. S. Hearn
3 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mittra	Evans	Asiatic Petrolium Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jahangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arablo	Condlish	
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Chakla		M. M. & Co
Kinkassan Maru	Koizumi	
Malay Maru	Morumoto	O. S. Kaisha
Saisette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Tokei Maru	Sato	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 450 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate; 199 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 15 bales wool, R. Ragunathdas; 335 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 28 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 350 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 200 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales wool, E. Ebrahim Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 10 bales cotton yarn, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 2,340 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Co.

City of Paris (s) 202 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 100 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 166 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 350 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 200 bales hemp, G. Virji and Co.; 848 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 125 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, M. Amerjey and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Caledonia (s) 75 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 540 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 14 bales hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Frinton (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Corinth (s) 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 1,249 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 3 cases imitation saffron, L. Hurjiwan.

IMPORTS.

March 8.

S. S. Colaba from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—270 cases mineral water, 27 cases boots and shoes, 15 cases Scrubbs ammonia, 19 cases motor car and parts, 8 cases clocks, 800 casks 12 drums cement, 6 kegs Epsom salt, 11 cases cycle and parts, 1,035 drums sanitary fluid, 358 cases wine, 1,285 cases 4 hogsheads brandy, 459 cases geneva, 1 cask sherry, 172 cases rum, 819 cases gin, 850 drums 267 kegs 663 cases paint, 2 cases perfumery, 21 cases pickles, 112 cases sauce, 12 cases colour, 37 cases varnish, 41 cases feeding bottles, 26 barrels 115 cases emulsion, 52 cases fruit salt, 256 cases confectionery, 120 cases jam, 2,850 cases provisions, 193 cases biscuits, 110 drums glue, 11 cases baking powder, 53 cases blacking, 348 kegs 1,027 cases nails, 350 cases vinegar, 14 cases tyres, 10 cases 1 bale leather belting, 280 cases paper, 8 cases 4 casks 1 drum lubricating oil, 6 packages 600 barrels grease, 100 cases disinfectant fluid, 733 cases O. stores, 49 cases salt, 39 cases sugar, 8 cases sweets, 1 case hair oil, 18 cases blacking, 29 cases tinned peas, 31 cases virol and bovril, 666 kegs white lead, 59 cases cheese, 22 cases sardines, 90 kegs red lead, 57 cases hams, 2 cases cold cream, 21 cases starch, 5 cases preserved meat, 5 cases mustard, 7 cases tinned fish, 1 cask ivfusorial earth, 483 cases medicine, 3 cases magnesia, 11 cases citric acid, 27 cases tartaric acid, 4 cases alum, 2 cases phosphordyne, 1 keg zinc oxide, 6 cases chloroform, 11 cases ether, 30 cases chalk, 9 coils manila rope, 9 cases acid, 1 case potassium bromide, 2 cases borax, 2 cases glycerine, 48 kegs soda hyposulphite, 1 drum Amyle acetate, 3 cases essential oil, 16 cases cardridges, 25 cases cocoa, 20 cases chlorate of potash, 1 case potash cyanide, 8 casks zinc chloride, 1,619 crates coir discs, 3 cases nitric acid, 11 cases 2 casks earthenware, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 25 cases musical instruments, 1 case hydro chloric acid, 3 cases ammonia, 35 drums turpentine, 5 cases Pett jelly, 1 case carbon crystals, 40 kegs litharge, 180 cases beer, 1 case bicarbonate of soda, 1 case argyol, 1 case boracic acid, 4 cases phosphorus, 10 bags farina, 160 drums turpentine, 35 cases lime juice, 28 bales canvas, 1 bale carpets and rugs, 2,000 cases zinc sheets, 1 case dye, 4 bales cotton wool, 43 cases cotton goods, 25 cases photo materials, 91 cases marble slabs, 13 cases plaster of paris, 22 cases cigarettes, 3 bales manila rope, 12 cases tobacco, 93 cases soap, 1 case blankets.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th March, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th March, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	21,55,400	4,49,01,348
A. D. C. Rly. ..	59,200	12,08,071
B. K. Rly ..	4,100	94,054
C. B. Rly. ..	6,400	1,43,774
Total ..	22,25,100	4,63,47,247
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th March 1915.		
G. I. P Rly ..	15,09,600	3,58,25,630
A. D. C. Rly. ..	61,811	14,57,397
B. K. Rly. ..	3,830	57,093
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	15,75,241	3,73,40,120
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 6,45,800	+ 90,75,718
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	— 2,611	— 2,49,326
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly. .	+ 270	+ 36,961
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly. .	....	....

* Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th March, 1916. ..	12,300	2,59,126
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th March, 1916 ..	4,883	1,41,046
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 7,417	+1,18,080

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th March, 1916. ..	1,700	26,418
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th March, 1915. ..	1,075	23,952
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 625	+ 2,466

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures up to 31st December 1915.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st December 1915	2,02,422
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	91,612
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st December 1915	4,57,986
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	2,31,938

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st December 1915	27,862
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	11,604
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st December 1915	77,450
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	15,867

DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st December 1915	11,371
Increase on corresponding period of previous year.	462
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st December 1915	27,911
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,148

AMRITSAR FATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th February 1916.	9,500
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year.	5,000
Total earnings from 1st October to 19th February 1916.	2,51,597
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	9,545

UNSAFETY OF JAPANESE MATCHES.

FIRE IN A CASE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out among some cases of Japanese match boxes on board the Japanese steamer, Jisen Maru which arrived here recently. The flames were quickly extinguished. This is another instance showing the unsafety of Japanese matches. Sometime ago a Japanese match box exploded in the pocket of a European who approached the Magistrate for relief but without success.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT MANDALAY.

ALLEGED SEDITION BY PUNJABIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANDALAY, March 8.

The trial which began on Monday is proceeding before the Special Tribunal in which seventeen Punjabs are charged under Sections 121, 121 A, 122, 124A, I.P.C., and rule 23 of the Defence of India Rules in connection with conspiracy against the King from 1911 in Burma and elsewhere.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, combining, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. VISEM spells force, renewed vitality, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew. In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness—no matter from what cause. Visem will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in Cartons of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like bonbons; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Supplied in Bottles, price Rs. 2-4; Tablets Rs. 1-8.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay local advertising agencies.

M. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

RHEUMATISM
INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF OF
Sumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental Depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney Troubles.
etc. etc. etc.
FRUCTISINE
(Made in England)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolven than Lithium Urate. It is a natura Fruit Acid and is of great value for curing the above diseases and impurities of Blood, Nervous Headaches and all other Nervous diseases. Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is an ideal Tonic of Incalculable value.

Try to-day. *Can be had everywhere.*

Sole Agents:—Balmukand Ray & Co., 25, Esmail Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents,—SHROFF Bros. Opp. Whiteaway's, BOMBAY.

GOUT & SCIATICA.

HOCKEY STICKS

For the following prices.

	Rs. a.
JAQUES.	
Perfect Bulger ..	9 0
Bulldog Bulger ..	8 0
Pridmore ..	8 0
Pickering Bulger	7 8
SLAZENGERS.	
Tennent	8 0
Demon Bulger ..	7 0
Special Fletcher.	6 0
AYRES.	
Champion ..	6 0
Do. ..	5 4
SPALDING.	
Grand Prix ..	8 0
Triumph ..	6 8

INDIAN HOCKEY STICKS are also stocked.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT.
Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY. 1743, Elphinstone Street, Camp, KARACHI.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free.
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FOR YOUR EYES
CONSULT.
DR. N. N. KARANI. L.M.&S
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
(from LONDON).
Sight Tested by the latest London Retinoscopic Methods,
Charges very Moderate.
EYE CLINIC.
18, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,
near Edwards Theatre.
CONSULTATION 12 TO 6.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. B 29

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..	350
Imports	97,000
Mid. Americans	7.78—4
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.63—3
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	May ..11.77+10
..	July ..11.97+10
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	New Orleans closed

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.53	
Mar.-Apl.	7.53	
Apl.-May.	7.52	
May-June.	7.52	—4
June-July.	7.51	
July-Aug.	7.50	
Aug.-Sept.	7.44	
Sept.-Oct.	7.46	—7
Oct.-Nov.	7.35	—1
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	
Dec.-Jan.	7.29	
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	—2
Feb.-Mar.	7.28	
Mar.-Apl.	7.29	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	7.57—2
Mar.-April	7.57—2
April-May	7.56—1
May-June	7.56—1
June-July	7.55 Unchgd.
July-Aug.	7.54+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.48+2
Sept.-Oct.	7.39+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.36+3
Nov.-Dec.	7.33+3
Dec.-Jan.	7.31+4
Jan.-Feb.	7.29+4
Feb.-March	7.30+4
Mar.-April	7.31+4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4th.

Months	To-day's Price.	
Mar.	11.53+1	
May	11.70	unchgd.
July	11.83	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

M. G. Bengal Good	.. 5.70	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 5.85	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 6.00	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	.. 6.14	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 6.28	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 6.43	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. 6.15	
,, ,, ,, Fine	.. 6.45	—5
M. G. Broach, Good..	.. 7.40	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 7.55	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 7.70	
Scinde Good	.. 5.65	
,, Fully Good	.. 5.80	
,, ,, Fine	.. 5.95	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 7th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	3,000
,, ,, to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York May	11.64—15
Futures at New York July	11.85—13
Spot Cotton at New York	11.65—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	Holiday.
Futures at New Orleans May ,, July	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demond Bills	4.76-10
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	27+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5⅜ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4⅜
,, 7 day market loans	4½
The sum of £200,000 has been released and £100,000 has been earmarked.	
Consols 2½%	57 1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan unchgd	80¼
Government Securities 3% unchgd	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.08+05

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Mar, 7th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs.	5,00,000	@ 1/4 5/32.
On Bombay Rs.	2,00,000	
On Madras Rs.	3,00,000	

WAR LOANS.

London, March 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£96 13/16—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Mar. 7th.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers, 69/6

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Sailer April Sellers 68/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February Sailer 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 6th.

Linseed Calcutta March-April Seller. 81

London, March 7th

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Paid. 80

Toria Rapeseed March. 71/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Sellers. 74/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Nominal £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£130
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£100—1
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	72½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie.	£6-7-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

London, Mar. 6th

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	18/9
August-October	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi	
March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Mar.-April	20/9
Aug.-Oct.	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20/10½
Aug.-Oct.	19/10½

Tone.—Idle.

London, Mar. 7th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	18/9
August-October	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi	
March-April	18/10½
August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	20/9
August-October	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	20/10½
August-October	19/10½

Tone of Sugar—Idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure	
March-April Sellers.	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers.	3/8½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 8.

The market to-day opened easier with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 282 and in spite of lower advices from America did not give way.

There has been little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers and so nothing has been reported.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach 282½.
Fully Good Bengal 213½.
Fully Khamgaum Akolas 256 March.
Fully Khamgaum Akola 261 May.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths			Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	—	—	285	282½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	—	—	.. 251	—	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	—	—	226 214	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	—	—	217	— —	,,
M. G. Khandesh..	—	—	244 231	— —	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			270	— —	,,
M. G. Nagpore ..	—	—	270	— —	,,
M G Akola Khm., Do.	—	—	256 261	— —	May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			—	— —	..
M G. Broach ..	—	—	282	— ..	Mar. 1916
H G. Westerns ..	—	—	—	— 283/4	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns..	—	—	—	— 293/4	,,
H. G. Miraj	—	—	—	312	,,
H. G. Compta	—	—	—	307	,,
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar			—	310	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	220	..1/25 Jan. 17
	..	..	..	..
	238	226	217	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	224	213	..Mar.
	..	230	..	..May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	206	..Ready
	..	220	..	..Mar
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	229	..Ready
	..	242	230	..Mar.
	..	246	..	..May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	278	..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	254	246	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	248	..Ready
	..	255	248	..March
	..	260	..	..May
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	258	250	..Ready
	..	256	..	..Mar.
Dhamangaum	..	261	253	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	258	..	..Mar.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	257	..Ready
	..	262	..	..March
Nagpore	..	272	264	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	269	..	..March
Wardhal'ghat (M.G.)	..	272	265	..Ready
	..	269	..	..March
	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.	..	282	279	..Ready & Mar.
	..	283	.. 281	1/25 April
Surat (M.G.)	..	285	..	.. 1/25 May
	..	312	..	..Ready.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	245	233	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	281 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	309 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	287 April/May
	..	..	..	..
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	279 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	305 April/May
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	312 April/May
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithn Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale at Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th March 1916:—

Cotton	28,512 Bales
Wheat	17,271 cwts.
Linseed	14,968 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,432 ,,
Ginjellyseed	11,678 ,,
Groundnuts	7,468 ,,
Castorseed	14,162 ,,
Rice	8,087 ,,
Myrabollams	9,321 ,,
Cottonseed	12,881 ,,
Mowraseed	492 ,,
Gram	1,451 ,,
Joowar	4,963 ,,
Barley	3,222 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Mar. 8th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 9 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	.. 6 5 9	
Linseed May ..	.. 8 4 7½	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, R.D. per cwt.
Forward Apl-May ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 7.16d
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. May
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s 4 11-16d.
Francs 8 m-s Do.	194½
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do. Shanghai	138¾
Do. Yokohama	152¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian Do.	25.11-0
Bombay Do.	25-9-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15.8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 8

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and the rates witnessed a sharp drop but before close they gathered strength.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares changed hands in lots between the prices varying from Rs. 402½ to Rs. 412½.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davis declined to Rs. 477½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 457¼, touched Rs. 451½ but closed at Rs. 455.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,125 to Rs. 1,112½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,345 declined to Rs. 1,332½ but again improved to Rs. 1,340 (buyers) at the close.

Centrals stood firm at Rs. 2,130. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,600 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 860.

Currimbhai Mill shares received substantial set back and a big lot of shares were placed in the vicinity of Rs. 250. At the close the rates rallied to Rs. 235 (buyers.)

Crescent declined to Rs. 116¼, Indore Malwa to Rs. 275, Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 157½ and Simplex to Rs. 355.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 232 but slightly improved before close.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 129½ to Rs. 132. Deferred opened at Rs. 410, touched Rs. 402½, but again moved up and closed at Rs. 413¾.

Alcock and Ashdown shares jumped to Rs. 495.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 65.

Hosiarpur Dock shares were placed at Rs. 115 (without right over the New Issue.) Central Provinces at Rs. 11¼ and Tapti Valley at Rs. 570.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 82¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

In the share market there was a very little doing in jute mill shares to-day, the turnover in which was quite small. There was no marked decline in the rates, the market suffering from a want of buying power. The gunny market is at present dull and any recovery will probably stimulate jute mill shares. In other directions there was very little trade doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 760, 761¼ Equitable 36; Raneegunge 29-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 384, 385, 386; Auckland (ord) 171 to 174; Barnagore (ord) 98, 98-8; Budge Budge (ord) 399, 395; Clive 6 per cent. (pref) 102; Delta (ord) 414, 415; Empire (ord) 30, 30-4: Howrah (ord) 220-8, 221-8; Howrah "A" (pref) 102; Hooghly (ord) 42-8, 42-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 344-8, 345, 344; Kamarhatty (pref) 105; Kinnison (ord) 514, 515, 516; Lawrence (ord) 255, 256; National (pref) 117; Northbrook (ord) 26-8, 26-12.

Miscellaneous:—Gourepore Jute (deb) 101; India General 5 per cent (pref) 130.

Government paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 81-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 82 to Rs. 82-2.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE IN CHINESE MARKET

A recent report of the Department of Commerce says that Japanese manufacturers have captured the American cotton goods trade in China and that all hope of renewed business lies in improving the quality of goods sent to that market. This is possible, because the European war has cut off the usual shipments of high-grade goods.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AN UNSTAMPED PARTNERSHIP DEED.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

DATTATRAYA APPABHAT DAPHALAPUR *v.* (1) ANDANYA SHIDRAMAYA JEMKHANDI, (2) MAHADEV BALWANT BHANDARI.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. L. Clements, District Judge of Belgaum, who reversed the decree passed in the plaintiff's favour by Mr. G. V. Kalkot, Joint Subordinate Judge of Athni

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The plaintiff-appellant sued to recover the profits of the partnership business carried on by the parties at Sheoba to the extent of his one-third share and to have a permanent injunction restraining the respondent-defendant No. 1 from obstructing him in managing the gin and also conducting it without his co-operation. The plaintiff and defendants 1 and 2 thought of working an oil-engine gin by contributing Rs. 600 each as capital. Defendant 2, a qualified engineer, was to work. Defendant 1 was to write accounts, etc., and the plaintiff to do the miscellaneous management. Three counterparts of the agreement of partnership were prepared of which one only was signed by all the three partners. The remaining counterparts were signed by two partners only. Plaintiff contributed his share as also the defendant No. 1, while defendant No. 2 being unable to contribute, asked the plaintiff and defendant No. 1 to contribute each Rs. 300 for his share and passed two pro-notes in their favour for the amount. The gin worked for the years 1907 and 1908 and after the harvest of 1908, the plaintiff and defendant 2 severed their connection and defendant 1 worked the gin in 1910 without the help of the plaintiff.

Defendant 1 contended that the contract deed was void as it was not signed by all the three (each counterpart not being so signed). That the plaintiff and defendant 2 did not pay their shares in the capital and that he paid all the capital. That the plaintiff severed his connection when he was asked to produce accounts.

The Subordinate Judge declined to admit the counterpart executed by all three partners even on payment of a stamp and penalty but nevertheless he gave a decree to the plaintiff substantially as prayed.

The District Judge in appeal by the 1st respondent held that the plaintiff had chosen to omit all mention of the written agreement in his plaint and invented a description of the contract of partnership which was not borne out by the evidence. The District Judge declined to take that into consideration on the ground that the plaintiff should have mentioned it in his plaint and brought a suit thereon and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

Their Lordships held that the District Judge did not exercise a sound discretion in refusing the admission of the document which contained the written terms of the agreement. The decree of the First Court was therefore restored and the plaintiff's appeal allowed. The stamp and penalty on the partnership agreement which was signed by the three partners was ordered to be exacted from the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the appellant-plaintiff.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the respondent-defendant.

INVESTIGATING POLICE OFFICER.

DEBARRED FROM CONDUCTING PROSECUTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

CHANDULAL JAGJIWAN MEHTA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Rao Bhadoor Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

The petitioner was charged with having committed offences under sections 420, 467, 468, 471 and 108 for forgery and abetment of the same before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. At an early stage on the 8th of January 1916, the petitioner's pleaders Messrs. Kanga and Desai objected to Inspector Raghunathrao who had investigated the case, conducting the prosecution, relying on section 495 clause (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and drew the Magistrate's attention to Government Notification No. 4381 of the 9th July 1902. A similar objection also taken on behalf of the other accused.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate over-ruled the objection on the ground that in Bombay there were no such officers as prosecuting inspectors or police prosecuting officers.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel set aside the order of the Magistrate. Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of the judgment observed: "The learned Magistrate at first over-ruled the objection on the ground that section 495 clause (4) of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply to the Police in Bombay by virtue of the exclusion stated in section 1 clause (2) of the Code. Subsequently, however, it was pointed out to the learned Magistrate that by Government Notification No. 4381 of the 9th July 1902 the Governor-in-Council had, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him under section 1 clause (2) of the Code, applied section 495 of the Code to the Police in Bombay. The learned Magistrate, however, maintained his former opinion and over-ruled the objection.

The objection is now only of academic interest, inasmuch as this particular accused person has been convicted at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, no point having been taken in his favour upon this objection. The question, however, appears to be one of some practical moment, and it is, therefore desirable that we should express our opinion upon it.

Since the provisions of section 495 have been lawfully extended to the Police of Bombay, it follows that it is the law in Bombay, as elsewhere, that any officer of Police, who in fact has taken part in the investigation of an offence, is debarred from conducting the prosecution in respect of that offence. That I think, is the inevitable result of the Government Notification which I have cited, and the Advocate-General has candidly admitted his inability to contend otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

The Advocate-General with the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER MOTHER'S WILL.

INSANE DELUSIONS.

MAHDEO ANNA KUNTE *v.* YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE AND KRISHNAJEE ANNA KUNTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

This was a petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed to the estate of Bai Saraswatibai widow of the late Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, which was converted into a suit as "caveats" were filed by the two defendants.

The facts giving rise to the present proceedings were these: Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte died in Bombay in July, 1896, leaving considerable property both moveable and immoveable. A few days prior to his death he executed four deeds by which he disposed of the bulk of his property in favour of his wife and his three sons viz., the plaintiff and the two defendants. At the time of his death the first defendant was a major while the other two sons were minors. By the terms of the deed, she was given absolutely two immoveable properties situate in Poona, while as to the other properties he conveyed them to her and three sons as tenants-in-common with a proviso that during Saraswatibai's life-time she was to manage these properties and the income thereof remaining. After meeting the expenses mentioned therein should belong to her absolutely.

On the 12th of September, 1897, Saraswatibai made a will by which she gave her property to only two of her sons, viz., the plaintiff and the second defendant. She made this will secretly and did not inform any of her sons about it. She died on the 10th of April 1912 i.e. to say nearly 15 years after the execution of the will. The will was prepared by Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, the solicitor, and attested by him and another. The sons in ignorance of the will divided her property equally amongst themselves, and the first defendant, as the eldest member of the family applied for and obtained Letters of Administration to her estate in February, 1913.

About two years later, the plaintiff came to know about the existence of the will and filed a suit for revocation of the Letters of Administration issued to the first defendant and filed a petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of Saraswatibai with the will annexed. The two defendants filed "caveats" and the petition was converted into a suit.

INSANE DELUSIONS OF TESTATRIX.

The defendants alleged that the will was inoperative and invalid. The testatrix had been ailing for many years prior to her death and was labouring under certain insane delusions, one of which was that her first defendant's first wife one Bhagirathibai was a witch. She believed that her own illness was due to her being possessed by certain spirits so much so, that she refused to take the medicines prescribed by her husband as well as by other doctors. Instead she would summon certain people supposed to be well versed in black magic and follow and observe their directions. She would tie a black thread round her wrist given by these people and would say that she felt better after that. Though she used to drive about Bombay she avoided driving by the Queen's Road as she was of opinion that the trees planted there were infested by ghosts. She kept a stick of "Pandri" wood beneath her bed as it was believed to have a power of driving away all evil spirits. She regarded the first defendants first wife as a witch. For the reason, that three months after the first defendant had married, her husband Dr. Anna Kunte fell ill and became worse and worse till he died. She believed that the operation that had to be performed on her husband was also due to the presence of her daughter-in-law Bhagirthibai. She treated her daughter-in-law very harshly and would not permit her to come in her presence and always called her a witch. She was also given to violent fits of temper and hysteria and the defendants alleged that the will was made in one of those fits and while she was labouring under this insane delusion. Otherwise there was no reason to disinherit the first defendant who was her eldest son.

The first defendant also alleged that immediately after his first wife's death she treated him well and she had given him a power of attorney to manage her property. Soon after Dr. Kunte's death, she also got him remarried and defrayed the expenses of the second marriage herself. She herself had forgotten all about the will. He alleged that prior to her death she summoned her three sons to her bedside and asked them to promise to live in harmony and in peace and to divide the property equally amongst them. The three sons folded their hands and swore to do so. She did not mention anything about the will then. Similarly once in the year 1906 while the family were at Matunga she became very ill and fearing death she called all the sons and asked them to take a similar vow. Even on that occasion she made no mention of the will. The first defendant alleged that this agreement was binding on them all. He also urged that on the tenth day after her death the sons offered a rice-ball in memory of the deceased. It is a Hindu custom to offer this rice-ball or "kath.aas" to the crows, for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. The Hindu belief is that if the crow alights on the rice-ball and partakes of it it is a sign that the soul of the departed is at peace and everything is well. But on this occasion no crows would alight on it. So the three brothers collected together, joined hands and again took a vow that they would carry out all her dying wishes faithfully. It was only after this that a crow alighted in the rice-ball and partook of it. It was in consequence of this that the property had been divided by them equally. When the existence of the will became known to them they still agreed to adhere to the arrangement already arrived at. Subsequently, the plaintiff and the first defendant fell out and then the plaintiff tried to take advantage of the existence of the will and go back upon his word which he gave to his mother. The second defendant supported the first defendant and also alleged that their mother was suffering from illness and insane delusions and was given to violent fits of temper and hysteria.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Campbell with the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. G. M. Gupte with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, appeared for the second defendant.

Some evidence was led and the case stood over to Thursday next.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Daphtary Fereira and Diwan.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FRAUD CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Additional District Magistrate of Midnapore delivered judgment in the University fraud case and sentenced the accused Banikanta Sen Gupta a teacher, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months for cheating two boys Pulin Behari Maiti and Nato Behari Banerjee on the pretext of changing their second matriculation answer paper on English.

ARREST OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

ALLEGED TO BE POLITICAL SUSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Among the recent arrests of political suspects is a Vakil of the High Court, Mr. Satyendra Chunder Mitter. He was arrested at Noakhali on the strength of a telegraphic communication from Calcutta.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. A 19

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

57-15-1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M.

Ins Ct No. 367-14 and 61-15 and in Re Tullockchand Javerchand and Sha an insolvent, Crawford B & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, v. Tullockchand Javerchand Sha, N C Dalal.

C C 64-15-296-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Dewji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatikabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

S C 83-15-1184-15.—Daphtary F & D, E K Motesham & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Decree Absolute.

810-15.—Dubash & Co, Jamshedji Sorabji Masallawalla, v. Narsi Virji Mehta.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D and L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte & anr Daphtary F and D, Part Heard.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.
Long Cause.

1165-15.—Jeh S M & H, Fatmabai, widow, v Karimbhai Thaverbhai & ors, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Part Heard, 21-2-16.

Commercial Cause.

1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank Ltd, Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co, Ty D & Co, Moti & D, Hiralal & Co, Madh & Co.
Long Causes.

744-15.—Sm B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Subnis & G.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-15—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prurde Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshavram Gangadhar alias, C H & Co, Malvi H M & R.

1106-15.—Captain & V, Chaganlal Vithalji Trivedi, v. J Perojsha & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

364-15.—Jeh S M & H, Shivji Ludha, & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

807-15.—Jam R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F D.

408-15.—Sm B & Co, Luxmibai, widow, v. Krishnabai alias Yemnabai, & anr, Judah & S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latif bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

633-14.—D J Mantri.—Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri, Part Heard, 7-3-16.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Es.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Bobaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

587-14.—Vrshha and Co, Kathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Maniwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubei, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Mer Anji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Postponement.

819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovevrvalu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co,

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, &

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dr. H. Mann's Lecture on "The Condition of the Depressed Classes in a Mofussil Town," Prarthana Samaj Hall, 6.30 p.m.

Prof. D. D. Kanga's Lecture on "Chemistry in Daily Life with Special Reference to Air, Water, and Fire—Part VI," Bai Bhikhaiji Bengali Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, 6 p.m.

Bombay Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Public Lecture on "Popular Control in Indian Finance" by Prof. V. G. Kale, Empire Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 10.

Dr. Moulton's Lecture on "The Zoroastrian Period in Indian History," University Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 11.

Balloting for a Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, at Chamber of Commerce, commences.

Bombay Races, 12th Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Mar. 13.

Teachers' Association of Bombay: Lecture by Mr. J. D. Bharda on "A Long Venerated Educational Idol and Recent Attempts to Shatter it." St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

TUESDAY, Mar. 14.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 15.

Sheriff's meeting to express appreciation of H. E. Lord Hardinge's services, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 9.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or equipment will be issued from Quartermaster's Stores during March.

51. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday, March 9th, Adults (any Company).

Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

48. Separation Allowance.—Dependents of soldiers enlisted from this Corps and serving out of India on 29th February, 1915, must submit claims for Separation Allowances to this Office for disposal by the 16th March, 1916. Claims submitted after that date will not receive any consideration.

50. Cadet Parade.—The Cadet Battalion will parade on Saturday, Mrch 11th, time and place as per circular for Field Training in the vicinity of Ghat Kopar.

52. Medals.—Applications for Officers' Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

55. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will take part in field training with the Bombay Light Horse on Saturday and Sunday, March 18th and 19th. The Battalion will parade in Bombay about 5 p.m. on Saturday, and will return about 3 p.m. on Sunday. Exact time will be notified later.

57. Reservists.—All reservists are required to attend the Annual Inspection of the Corps to be held in Bombay on Saturday March 25th, unless they apply in writing for leave of absence.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March, 8.

No. 85. Duties:—Orderly Officer for ensuing week 2-Lt. W. N. Cartland. Next for Duty 2-Lt. H. O. Weber.

Duties for the week commencing 5th March, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

NOS. 1 AND 2 COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

No. 86. Parades:—The Inspector-General of Artillery will inspect the B. V. A. at 6 in B. L. C. gun practice on Sunday the 12th instant. Time of parade 8 a.m. Dress Drill order khaki. Jackets, shorts, putties, and Regimental boots. Also Rifles, belts, and bayonets will be worn. Gun floor shoes to be brought on parade. Every member of the Corps and Reservist must attend this practic.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice:—Practice will take place on March 19th. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays 4.30 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Leave:—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 90. Parades:—The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant, for Defence Light Manning. All members will be required to attend.

(Sd.) P. N. RETALLACK, Capt., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 91. Leave:—No. 1614 Gunner H. Page is granted leave on medical certificate from 8th March 1916, to 31st March 1916, both days inclusive.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V.M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "Carry on" ..... Hume.
Overture ..... "Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
Valse ..... "September" ..... Godin.
Selection ..... "The Dollar Princess" ..... Fall.
Standchen ..... "(Op. 264 a)" ..... Czibulka.
Selection ..... "The Merry Widow" ..... Lehar.
Morceau ..... "Trot di Cavalerie" ..... Rubenstein.

STRING BAND AT THE SWIMMING CARNIVAL, BACK BAY BATHS.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The working of the service between Karachi and Mesopotamia is now normal.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo passed Suez at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant.

A LECTURE BY DR. H. MANN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "The Condition of the Depressed Classes in a Mofussil Town." The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and 11 deaths from plague occurred on Tuesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Mandvi, Tarwady, Byculla and Sion, one attack and one death each; Market and Kumbharwada one attack each; Worli two attacks and two deaths; Tardeo two attacks and two deaths; Mahalaxmi three attacks and one death; and Maratha Hospital three deaths. There were 33 attacks and 16 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality, from all causes was 118, as compared with 63 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 110 of 1914. Out of a total 2,362 rats caught on Tuesday, 135 were found to be plague-stricken.

PROFESSOR KANGA'S LECTURE.

The seventh lecture of the year 1915-1916, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengali Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association, Fort School in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. E.), to-day by Prof. D. D. Kanga. The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with Special Reference to Air, Water and Fire—Part VI." This will be the last of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Colleges and Schools are all cordially invited to attend.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your articles and correspondence on the above subject. Your sympathy with the old widow in her distress, deprived of the rites and sacraments of her religion and oppressed with the fear of a Christian burial refused and her mortal remains flung out of the consecrated ground, God's acre, without priest, without dirge and without bell, is indeed praiseworthy, the more so as her complaint to the higher ecclesiastical authorities against the action of the parish priest has been treated with silent contempt. The widow in question took all the constitutional measures that could be taken, and if her representations have not been even acknowledged, there seems to be no reason why so well-grounded a grievance should not be ventilated. Instead of sympathising with the widow in her distress certain Catholic journals of this City, which purport to voice the feelings of the Catholic community but which in reality represent themselves or their respective coteries, have made a noise at the question being dragged into publicity, the priests thereby exposed and the religion brought into contempt. I, for one, also regret that the matter has been ventilated, but who is to be blamed for this? True religion cannot suffer and the Catholic Religion will not suffer, but if the priests will have their way and persist in harassing an illiterate woman and the Bishop and the Patriarch will not entertain the widow's appeals, is it a matter for wonder if so crying injustice forces its way to publicity? Righteousness, Truth, Justice and the good of the people should be the watch-words of our clergy and Bishops, and these high principles will gain them honour and respect and make the Religion highly venerated. No genuine good can come of suppressing truth, oppressing the poor and the illiterate and conniving at acts of injustice. I agree, however, with your correspondent "Experience" that, as long as we have foreign clergy and prelates, whose long existence is marked by the illiteracy of the people and high-handedness, no good will come. The people are at their beck and they have adopted towards them the policy *Divide et impera*. What with their subtleness, the ignorance and the poverty of the masses, the imperfect education of the middle classes, and the indifference of the better-off, the evil of the foreign ecclesiastical regime in British territory threatens to become a permanent fixture unless the strong arm of Government is raised against it. The widow's case is not a solitary one, and like your correspondent "Experience" I know of no instance of a priest having acknowledged his fault and allowed his prey to go quite scot-free. In the Bassein incident, when occasion arose, the men marked out by the priest were brought to their knees. In the Marowli affair something had to be given to satisfy the priests and so on. You may publish many letters; you may pass severe comments, but if the priests won't yield, the widow, if she does not give in, will be buried without a Christian burial and the money will be recovered from her heirs. So far as one can see no case has been made out by the priests for compelling the widow to pay the amount, even a a matter of conscience, but if the conscience of the parish priest of Nurla allows him to say that the money is due by her, I think she would do well to pay the sum and get free from the troubles in which she has been put. Never mind if she thereby does violence to her conscience. She can't stand against the priests, and what is the use of her suffering without hope of relief?—Yours, etc.,

A BANDRA CATHOLIC.

Bandra, March 7th 1916.

FAMINE RELIEF.

COLLECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Famine Relief fund acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts received upto the 5th instant for relief of famine distress in Bankura Rajputana, Kathiawar and Cutch:—

Seth Tulsidas Tejpal, Rs. 1,273; Seth Manilal Mulji, Rs. 600; Seth Lalji Godhu, Rs. 500; Seth Ratansi Jivandas, Rs. 251; Seth Vanmali Jetha, Rs. 251; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., Rs. 200; Seth Purshotamdas Thakordas, Rs. 150; (for a tank), Seth Vallabhdas Tejpal, Rs. 125; Mr. Hamchandra Narau Appa (Poona), 100; Mr. Padamsingh Narsinhbhai (first instalment), Rs. 100; Collection of a Mahomedan Sympathiser, Rs. 65; Messrs. Karimbhai Lalji Sajan & Co., Rs. 51; The Chief of Ichkaranji, Rs. 50; Messrs. Rustomji Mangaldas & Co., Ld., Rs. 50; Mr. Govindji Jivandas, Rs. 50; Mr. N. F. Kanny, Rs. 50; Mr. Luxmidas Ravji Tersey, Rs. 50; Collection by Bhatia and other volunteers on 21st January 1916, Rs. 33-6-9; Collection by volunteers on Dr. Dadabhoy's Convocation day, Rs. 38-4-5; Collections from the students of Seth H. G. Boarding School, Rs. 26-4-0; Mr. Bhavrai Ranchodrai Desai, Rs. 50; Mr. Chimanlal Ujanesi Seth, Rs. 25; Seth Manekchand Panachand, Rs. 25; Mr. Vasanji Dayal, Rs. 15; Mr. N. H. Patuck, Rs. 25; Collection by Bhatia volunteers from race-course on 29th February 1916, Rs. 23-3-6; Collection from students of Sydenham College of C. & E. Rs. 22; Mr. Tribhovandas Hemchandra, Rs. 20; Collection from Parsee Female work Class, Rs. 18; A Bhatia Sympathiser, Rs. 15; Mr. Karsondas Thakersey Ravjee, Rs. 15; Mr. Kalidas Jethalal Mehta, Rs. 15; Mr. Palan Pestonji Kooper, Rs. 15; Mr. Kalyanji Mohanji, Rs. 15; The late wife Mangla of Mr. Manekla D. Parekh, Rs. 12; Mr. Bhulabhai Bhaishankar, Rs. 12; Collection by volunteers on the Hindu University Benefit, Performance day, Rs. 19; Mr. Ratansi Devkaran (in two instalments), Rs. 10; Mr. Dhirajlal Ratansi Mody, Rs. 10; A Parsee No. 5, Rs. 10; Seth Nanalal Chhaganlal, Rs. 10; A sympathetic Parsee gentleman, Rs. 10; Mr. Shiva Serupji, Rs. 10; Mr. Haridas Narsee, Rs. 10; Mr. Haridas Bhimjee, Rs. 10; Dr. N. M. Lakdawalla, Rs. 15; Mr. Jamnadas Mathuradas, Rs. 10; Mr. Harjivandas Nemidas, Rs. 10; Mr. Luxmidas Pitamber, Rs. 10; A collection from Mrs. Florence Tarachand (two instalments), Rs. 10; Mr. Ranchodlal Jagjivandas, Rs. 9-14-0; Mr. Edulji Rustomjee (two instalments), Rs. 9; Mr. Girdhar Narandas, Rs. 8-8-0; Mr. Brijbhukhandas Ghelabhai Parekh, Rs. 8; Mr. G. D. Bhagwat, An old Parsee Sympathiser, Mr. Ardeshir R Billimoria, The Superintendent, Seth H. G. Jain Boarding School, A gentleman from Sonaghad, Mrs. Ujlibai Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji, A Jarthostha "in the name of God" Navsari, Mr. Kavasji Hormusji Kapadia, Roa Shivaji Babaji, Seth Dosabhai Naoroji, Seth Madhavji Gelabhai, Seth Bhagwandas Gelabhai, In Memory of Seth Vigbhukhandas Atmaram by D. C., Mr. P. P. Mahtre, Mr. Harjiwandas Nagardas Engineer, Mr. Kalyandas Narandas, Mr. C. N. Parekh, Mr. Mahadeo R. Natu, Dinvatsal Samaj, Late Mr. Pestonji Nasarwanji Ghiwalla, Mr. Kalianji Govindji, Mr. Chimanlal C. Desai and Devidas Luxmidas, Rs. 5 each; Sums below five Rupees, 49-8-4½; total Rs. 4,701-1-10.

LADIES BRANCH.

Mrs. Daykor Khimchand, Rs. 125; Mrs. Krishnagavri C. Sethalwad (for a tank), Rs. 100; A Hindu Lady, Rs. 20; Mrs. Virbai Edulji Dorabji Talati, Rs. 10; Mrs. Lalitagauri Luxmichand G. Damania, Rs. 10; Collection at the Gujrati Hindu Stree-Mandal, Rs. 8-5-9; Mrs. Kelavati Bhawanidas Motiwalla, Rs. 5; Mrs. Mulji Liladhar, Rs. 5; A Hindu Lady, Rs. 5; Mrs. Chandagauri Thakordas, Rs. 5; Parvatibai Gulabdas, Rs. 5; A Hindu Lady, Rs. 5; Sums below five Rupees 26-6-0; total Rs. 329-11-9.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The following further contributions have been received in aid of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of Women and the Care of Infants:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 96,406-10-3; Further Contributions received through her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—The Secretaries, Dr. Lalcaca Memorial (Surplus monies), Rs. 1,750; Khan Saheb Ruttanjee Jamsetjee Dubash, Rs. 3,250; Mr. Nana Rajoo Babaji, Rs. 500; Mr. Bhomaji Shivaji, Rs. 100; Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Rs. 25, total Rs. 32,031-10-3.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The following statement of accounts of the above fund has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Balance on 1-1-1915 in the Bank of Bombay (Current Account), Rs. 342-7-7; Fixed Deposit Rs. 1,500-0-0; In hand, Rs. 14-3-7; total Rs. 1,856.11.2; Interest for one year on the fixed deposit of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 45, total Rs. 1,901-11-2.

The following amounts were disbursed from 1-1-1915 to 31.12.1915 in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute, Rs. 100; Receipt Stamp, Rs. 0-1-0; Rs. 100.1.0, total Rs. 1,801-10-2.

Balance available on 1-1-1916 in hand Rs. 14-2-7; Fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay at 3 per cent., Rs. 1,500; With the Bank of Bombay on 1.1.1916, Rs. 287-7-7, total Rs. 1,801-10-2.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI'S THIRD CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 8.

A press communiqué states:—

The Maharaja of Bobbili who by his handsome donation of one lakh and a subsequent donation of Rs. 25,000 was one of the supporters of Madras War Fund has now generously made a third further contribution to the efforts which are being made to help the sick and wounded at the front by offering through his Excellency for acceptance of the King-Emperor the sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of two motor ambulances or other special gift. His Excellency who communicated this offer to his Majesty has now received the following telegram from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King-Emperor:—

"H. M. the King gratefully accepts the generous gift of the Maharaja of Bobbili."

The Governor is now in communication with the Military authorities on the subject.

QUEENS ROAD FATALITY.

INQUEST ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

The adjourned inquest regarding the death of a military follower, named Genu Raju, who was said to have been knocked down by the motor car belonging to Mr. G. E. Christie in Queen's Road, on the morning of February 26, which was to have been held yesterday, will be taken up to-day, as some of the jurors did not turn up in the morning.

COTTON CROPS.

PROF TODD'S LECTURE.

Prof. J. A. Todd delivered a lecture at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, yesterday, on "The American and the Egyptian Cotton Crops Compared to Indian." Mr. H. Greaves presided.

The lecturer said the thing that struck one most about American cotton was the enormous size of the cotton belt and of the cotton crop. In America the crop was three times as much as in India. The outstanding thing about American cotton was the difficulty of getting labour. They had not sufficient labour to deal with the whole belt and the high cost of labour was a serious handicap, which limited the produce of American cotton. The lecturer said the American method of baling cotton was the worst in the world, the Egyptian being the best and the Indian the next best. From the field to the factory the Egyptian bale was constantly under the eye of a responsible person, but in America and India they had an unnecessary class of middlemen. If the American was the largest crop in the world, the Egyptian was the smallest and yet the most important for its size. The whole question of cotton growing in Egypt was one of irrigation. The area under cultivation was small but the value of the product was great, out of all proportion to the size of the area. The lecturer next described the various systems of irrigation adopted in Egypt one after another. At present the Assoun Dam contained a vast quantity of water but the cotton area was still increasing and they were now looking out near the White Nile for some new places to store up water in. The lecturer thought the Soudan would in the future be the chief contributor of fine cotton. The whole question of the world's cotton supply was the biggest that the world had got to tackle and he wanted to guard them against the illusion that India's supply of labour was inexhaustible. India was the one country in the world which should consider the question of cotton growing more seriously than before.

The Chairman said he had to thank Prof. Todd for a most interesting lecture that evening; and to the students of this College it must have been most gratifying that they were privileged to listen to three such lectures as they had had the past three evenings. He trusted they would re-read Prof. Todd's lectures and profit by the advice and learned lectures delivered. He was glad to see such a good muster that evening. With these words he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Todd.

The motion was carried and a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BULSAR HIGH SCHOOL.

SCIENCE HALL OPENED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULSAR, Mar. 8.

This evening the Hon. Mr. Sharp performed before a large representative gathering, the opening ceremony of the new Science Hall of the Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar, the munificent gift of Mrs. Bomanji Chothia and unveiled the life-size oil paintings of Mr. Bomanji Chothia, Mrs. Bomanji Chothia and their daughter Bai Avabai after whom the school is named, presented by the public of Bulsar. The Hall is 52 feet by 40 feet fully equipped.

Mr. Shrap referred to the efficiency of the institution and said this school in respect of its Science. Hall and equipment had set an example to Government schools.

The paintings are excellent likenesses splendidly executed by Mr. Pimpalkhare, the well-known Poona artist.

Sports were also held and Mr. Sharp distributed the prizes.

U. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

Brisk canvassing is going on in these provinces in connection with the coming Council elections. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra has been elected unopposed by the Lucknow District and Municipal Boards. For the Fyzabad Division, Thakur Mahadeo Singh, Babu Balak Ram, Babu Ladli Prasad and the Maharaja of Balarampur have been nominated. For the Allahabad Division, the candidates duly nominated are Raja Raghoprasad Narayansingh, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and Pundit Kundanlal Tewary. For Mahomedans, Nawab Abdul Majid and Mr. Abdul Raoof wil havea close fight. From the Allahabad Municipal Board, Mr. Motilal Nehru and Lala Sheocharan Lal propose to stand.

LUCKNOW, March 8.

In the Provincial Legislative Council elections, the Raja of Chandapur has been returned as member for the British Indian Association with 117 votes against 112 secured by Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh.

"SALUS POPULI: SUPREMA LEX."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Miram's lecture on Housing contains at least one statement of refreshing freshness,—his translation of "Salus populi; suprema lex." The "health of the people is supreme law," It is strange that with this law before them the people from the days of Romulus, trained soldiers and sailors at enormous cost for "Salus populi" instead of Doctors and Drainage Engineers *et hoc genus omne*. It is never too late to mend.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAP.

8th March, 1916.

Information has been received that Mr. K. Harihara Bhat who has just passed out of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians has been given a commission in the Indian Medical Service and posted to India. Mr. Bhat belongs to South Canara and was doing duty in Brighton Hospital for Indian troops, prior to his appointment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

A THEATRICAL RECORD.

THE LONGEST BOMBAY SEASON.

The longest stay ever made by a European theatrical company in Bombay has just been brought to a successful close at the Royal Opera House by the Howitt-Phillips combination, and this record suggests that the contention sometimes put forward to the effect that this theatre is not convenient for them, is groundless. Indeed, when one considers its situation one finds that many of those best able to patronise boxes and stalls on a succession of nights live on Malabar and Cumballa Hills and in Chowpatty, all of which places are within easy distances.

From the Bandstand one gets a splendid drive on the most open road in the whole of Bombay and so two objects of going out at night—entertainment and fresh air—are achieved at once.

During the Howitt-Phillips Company's stay no fewer than twenty different plays were produced, some of them proving so popular that they had to be repeated time after time. Cheap matinees were also instituted with such instant success that at five out of the eight "House Full" boards had to be displayed and hundreds of people had to go away without getting seats. Taxicabs and victorias were always available and the Management put the theatre staff entirely at the disposal of their patrons, so that all who applied to them were served with conveyances.

The Howitt-Phillips Company expressed their great appreciation of the accoustics and appointments of the theatre, which are in every respect satisfactory.

Until the arrival of the next theatrical company there will be two Cinematograph shows nightly, as before, and some very fine films have been booked.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF MEMBERS.

The members of the Princess Mary Gymkhana hold their annual gathering this evening at 5-30 p.m. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Earl Brassey, and Lady Helen Brassey are to be present at the function and will be received by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, the honorary secretary and members of the Club's executive at 6 p.m.

ALL-INDIA SANATAN DHARAM SAMMELAN.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, March 8.

Several enquiries having been made as to the facilities to be afforded to the coming delegates and visitors to the All-India Sanatan Dharam Sammelan, it has been notified that free accommodation has been arranged for in the Dharamshalas in the city and along the Jumna bank. The pandal measuring 36,000 feet is nearing completion. Several ruling chiefs and revered *acharyas* have consented to grace the meeting by their presence. Visitors and delegates are requested to send in their intimation of arrival early. Admission to the pandal will be by free tickets to be obtained on arrival from the Sammelan Office, Bengali ghat, or at the Pandal. There are only forty carriages and about 500 ekkas in Muttra. Neighbouring municipalities have been requested to induce the drivers of carriages and ekkas to come to Muttra.

COOCH-BEHAR SHOOTING PARTY.

THE MAHARANI'S BAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar accompanied by the brothers of the Maharaja and party had a most successful shoot recently. The bag consisted of four leopards, six buffaloes, two rhinos and one tiger. The tiger fell to the gun of the Maharani as did one leopard. The tiger was wounded in long grass but was followed up and was eventually shot two hours later in a river.

SOUND AND RESONANCE.

PROF. RAMAN'S RESEARCHES.

In the well-known and standard text-book on sound by Prof. E. H. Barton, of University College, Nottingham, a recent edition of which has been issued by Messrs. MacMillan and Co., are given three references to the published investigations of Prof. C. V. Raman. The first is his theory of resonance under forces of double frequency. In this theory Prof. Raman supplied the missing links necessary to reconcile the phenomena observed by Faraday, Melde and Lord Rayleigh with those indicated by the mathematical equations. The second is the work on the vibrations of the bridge of the violin, the first instalment of which appeared sometime ago in the "Philosophical Magazine." The third comprises what Dr. E. H. Barton refers to as "the elegant experiments and photographic records" demonstrating an entirely new class of maintained vibrations discovered by Prof. Raman. A special feature of interest is that one of the publications referred to was printed and published in India by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. The recognition thus afforded to the work of the Indian physicist and mathematician is thus especially noteworthy.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES SEMI-FINALS.

There was a good deal of excitement over the two semi-finals of the Singles yesterday, but unfortunately one was easily won and light did not allow of the other being concluded. This will be replayed to-day, when the Gentlemen's Doubles Final also comes off.

Major Gilbert having left Bombay, England received a W. O. and met Shimidzu. It was generally understood that all depended upon the former's mood, as when he is in form he is brilliant, whereas when off it he throws away a large number of very soft points. In the first three games he was remarkably good, his service telling, long shots powerful and low and placing very clever. He made Shimidzu look very poor class at times, but after the third game he went right off. Shimidzu's strong point is his steadiness, and he returned very consistently from the back line. His back-hand shots were strong and he evaded his opponent cleverly whenever he came up to the net. There is nothing very startling about his play, but he is hard to beat and gives away very little.

England starting to serve, each won a game, then the former went away with the next two with some ease, leading at 3—1. England now failed to judge the back line, with the result that Shimidzu went out to set with five successive games. He continued with two in the next, and after losing one went straight away to set and match.

Green again gave a wonderful exhibition of dogged perseverance. He was less brilliant than Ranga Rao, but his driving was strong. He gave the impression of being beaten after the first set, but after being 4—2 down in the next got to set-all with four consecutive games. He took the lead in the third, but Ranga Rao caught him at 2-all and was one in front when further play was out of the question.

Results:—

Shimidzu beat England, 6—3, 6—1.

Ranga Rao v. Green, 6—4, 4—6, 8—2.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

AT 5-15 P.M.

Replay:—Green v. Ranga Rao.

Final Gentlemen's Doubles:—Chimnulgund and Fyzee v. Engineer and Naoroji.

FRIDAY.

Final Mixed Doubles:—Mr. and Mrs. England v. Mr. and Mrs. Jukes.

SATURDAY.

Final of Singles.

Y. M. C. A. (PROCTER BRANCH.)

In the tournament now proceeding on the courts of the above Branch on Thursday Oliver beat Frank B. Plunkett, 10-8; 6-3.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the game played yesterday morning at the Friends' Social Club, Bandra.

H. Misquitta (—15) beat D. D. Marker (—2).

DEATH OF KEMPION.

BREAKS HIS BACK.

Mr. "R. R. S.'s" well-known race-horse Kempion has come to an untimely end. It appears he had been "cast" to undergo an operation of "firing" to relieve the splint formation from which he has been suffering more or less for the past eighteen months. On completion of the operation it was found Kempion was unable to rise from his recumbent position, an examination eliciting the fact, that his back had been broken when being thrown. As the insurance on his life had been allowed to lapse, the loss to his owner will be considerable. The Yorkshire Insurance Company cover a "firing" risk for 1½ per cent., Mr. "R. R. S." must now regret he did not avail himself of the opportunity.

Kempion was undoubtedly the finest sprinter that has so far come to the country, and when fit and well proved invincible up to a mile. The effects of the splint infirmity, however, detracted from his more recent performances, and though he succeeded in winning the Grand Western Handicap of Bombay, 1915, he has never been seen at the top of his form since the leg trouble developed in 1914.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a large muster of Members at a Meeting held at Mahim on Sunday last, but scores were hardly up to the usual Standard, only one possible being returned during the Morning's Shoot.

The first event a 10-bird-handicap was taken by D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills and 1 handicap, and a second sweep went to W. Fraser with 7 kills and 1 handicap.

A spoon competition brought out 12 Shooters, A. H. Kingston shooting in excellent form accounted for 8 of his "Clays" which added to 2 handicap made him an easy winner.

A 10 bird handicap, scores being recorded under the Scotch System resulted in a win for C. R. Perkin, with 22 points inclusive of handicap.

The monthly shoot for the Holdership of the Club Cup followed; R. Kennedy with 6 kills and 1 handicap obtaining the holdership of the Trophy.

A Double Rise Competition was taken up by A. H. Kingston with a total of 9 inclusive of handicap, and the final event, a Silent Rise, birds being released by the trapper without previous warning, was won by D. W. Johnstone.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 9, 1916.

THE NEW EMPIRE TARIFF.

It is generally, if vaguely, conceived that England will adopt a new tariff policy,—an emergency war tariff in the present, and perhaps a protective tariff after the war. So far the discussion has been of an academic character, although, as is well-known, the Board of Trade has adopted certain emergency war-measures embracing political purposes and Mr. Runciman has made certain pronouncements the manifest tendency of which is an inclination to old hugger-mugger protection. Naturally, there is much confusion in the Free Trade camp and corresponding jubilation among Tariff Reformers. The tactical advantage lies with the latter, for old Protectionism is now made to appear in the guise of national defence against Prussian commercialism and the mobilisation of the economic resources of the Empire against the rampant, ruthless economic exploitation of the world by a Power which also aimed at world-dominion. And the erstwhile doughty champions of Free Trade stray in some confusion of thought and language. It is also tolerably clear that as members of a Coalition Government Liberal ministers are not in a position to express themselves with the clearness and emphasis that come of life-long convictions. Meanwhile, Tariff Reformers are only too eager to push their old propaganda into the forefront and to keep it very much in evidence, exploiting for their own purposes the sentimental considerations which are impelling the whole Empire to common action against a common enemy. The initial tactical advantage possessed by the Tariff Reformers will no doubt be utilised for purely party purposes at the polls when the war ends and with it the present political truce, and, we imagine, their efforts to convert the democracy to Tariff Reform will attain a measure of success that would have been impossible otherwise.

The present position may be briefly indicated. Notable Free Traders like Sir Alfred Mond have cautiously committed themselves to the view that England and the Empire must protect themselves against enemy manufacturers and traders. Free Trade organs of opinion are also a bit shaky. The "Spectator," a doughty Uninonist and an even more doughty champion of Free Trade, has begun to wobble painfully, and adumbrates proposals for the imposition of a general tariff-raising revenue and keeping down imports (presumably enemy imports.) The programme embraces the adoption of a general *ad valorem* tariff of, say, 10 per cent. levied on all goods that enter the country, *bona fide* Imperial products being allowed a rebate of 5 per cent. The 10 per cent. duty on all comers would apparently affect both Allied and enemy imports. The "Westminster Gazette" is averse from protection or preference, however disguised by patriotic paint, and insists upon a prohibitive tariff, as adequate for national, patriotic or economic war purposes. It argues that economic principles, which were valid before the war, will not have lost their truth or authority when the world settles down after the great upheaval, and it asks Free Traders to bear in mind that widely spread import duties will act as a hindrance to foreign trade, that they will be paid in chief part by the home consumers, and that the greater part of the profit will go to private interests. The "Nation," which is full of forebodings that Protection might follow Conscription, admits that ordinary preparedness for future contingencies demands that England and the Empire must retain within their borders, the materials, tools and labour required for supplying the armaments required for defensive warfare. Further than this the "Nation" would not go, and argues strenuously against the adoption of any scheme of general protection or preference. As for Tariff Reform organs like the "Morning Post," they are only disposed to see breaches so wide in the Free Trade fortress that they imagine there are no defences left.

It will be remembered that the present discussion originated (among other things) in the report of a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade. That sub-committee admittedly consisted of gentlemen whose economic faith was suspected among Free Traders. It must also be added that their report is in no way official and does not bear the imprimatur of the authority of the Board of Trade (let alone the Cabinet). All the same, the report has served its purpose by giving a turn to the discussion of the principle of free imports which is perhaps unfortunate. The sub-committee's formula is "widely spread import duties," and it is in all conscience a very comprehensive protectionist formula. The gist of the sub-committee's report is contained in the following passage:

"We are of opinion that when the national supply of certain manufactured articles, which are of vital importance to the national safety or are essential to other industries, has fallen into the hands of manufacturers and traders outside this country, British manufacturers ready to undertake the manufacture of such articles in this country should be afforded sufficient tariff protection to enable them to maintain such protection after the war."

That is virtually a bold bid for protection, pure and simple. One understands armaments and other necessaries needed for national safety, and protection, or even prohibition, in their case might be essential, but this sort of tariff can only be protective in the restricted sense of military necessity. But the formula of "widely spread import duties" embracing what are vaguely styled "vital" or "key" industries requires to be very closely examined and the economic effects of their levy scrutinised by economic experts, as distinguished from politicians with party axes to grind. Even with regard to the manufacture of armaments, it is an arguable proposition whether it can be safely converted into a monopolist business in the hands of profiteering companies. It would be quite another matter if it were proposed to nationalise munition industries. While it is easy to arrive at a solution of this question, we imagine there would be endless difficulties in differentiating between vital industries, and industries essential to other industries. That is only by way of devising a general tariff spreading its net wide enough to embrace all industries whatsoever.

The "Spectator's" scheme of a 10 per cent. duty on all-comers, with a rebate of 5 per cent. on Imperial products, suffers from the fatal defect of not distinguishing between Allied and enemy imports. The assumption underlying current discussion, is that England is, as far as possible, to be self-sufficient for manufacturing purposes, that the Empire, within its borders, is to be equally self-sufficing against outsiders, and that a reservation should be made in favour of our Allies as against the enemy. In other words, a system of preference within the Empire, most-favoured-nation treatment for the Allies and least-favoured nation treatment for the enemy is to be devised. It all looks very simple, in theory; but it obviously ignores the practical effects it may have on the Empire's foreign trade which must be subject to immense contraction under a mutually destructive regimen of retaliation. The self-sufficiency of Empire products, for Empire purposes, may, in principle, be granted; but it cannot be attained before the ink on the tariff-schedule is dry. It may take decades to attain to that degree of economic efficiency which can alone ensure the self-sufficiency desiderated. In the interval, is foreign trade to be scrapped, and the effect on foreign exchange ignored? Not only shall we be seriously prejudicing the economic interests of the Empire but causing confusion to Allied trade interests, which have hitherto enjoyed free trade with us.

Lastly, there remain the immensely vital interests of India. We are entitled to assume that the special needs of India should be considered in any scheme of tariff revision that may eventually be adopted. A tariff with purely revenue aims will not meet our necessities. A judiciously protective tariff is what we want. The "Spectator" admits that the tariff devised for India is not a purely revenue-producing tariff, such as Lord Cromer devised for Egypt, but that it is a tariff which "for political and other reasons" discriminated a good deal. If there were political and other reasons, they were not reasons that appealed to Indian interest, and we contend that discrimination now must coincide with that interest. Of course India will right loyally co-operate with every part of the Empire in any measures that may be taken in the common interest; but the only discrimination she would ask for is that her special interests should be judged from the point of view of "political and other reasons" that appeal to herself.

AN UNEDIFYING MANIFESTO.

A strange fatality seems to dog the progress of the movement for the establishment of an Arts college in the Karnatic. As if the discouraging attitude of the Government towards the movement was not enough, an attempt,—an unfortunate and unedifying attempt,—to deprive it of its strongest element, namely, the unanimity of endeavour and demand on the part of the people of the Karnatic, has recently been made. The author of this attempt is Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, a retired District Deputy Collector, who is a member of the Lingayat community. The character of the attempt can be judged from the fact that it is calculated to sow seeds of disunion and bitter feelings between the members of the Brahmin and Lingayat communities. We trust that it is not the deliberate intention of Rao Bahadur Artal to bring about such an undesirable state of things, but as we shall show later, the action taken by the Rao Bahadur cannot but have the effect of creating such feelings and in fact, this interpretation has been placed on his action by the people of the Karnatic themselves. The attempt made by the Rao Bahadur takes the form of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay in the Department of Education. The letter is a very long one and it is here only possible to indicate the character of some of its glaring features. "My sole object," writes the Rao Bahadur, "in troubling you with this somewhat lengthy report is to explain how a misunderstanding arose between the Lingayats and the Brahmins in connection with the college scheme and how the relations between them became strained." The mere recital of the principal contents in the letter will at once reveal the extent of the mischief that it is calculated to create. The writer begins by making the sweeping and unsubstantiated assertion that "the movement for the establishment of the college had never had the support of sincere and systematic attempt and consequently failed to enlist the sympathy of the Government till recently. Even the present phase of the movement has practically nothing of that earnestness and singleness of purpose which alone can enable such a scheme to be materialised." These statements require no comment. It is enough to state that the unworthy character of the attack on the movement is merely aggravated by the fact that the Rao Bahadur himself professes to be one of its principal organizers. Rao Bahadur Artal however, is not content with damning the whole Karnatic community. For he proceeds to make very grave, and we are sure quite undeserved, allegations against two of the prominent workers namely, the Hon. Mr. Rodda and the Hon. Mr. Belvi,—allegations which not responsible public men should stoop to use in order to discredit their co-workers in the eyes of the public even under the greatest provocation and with the best of reasons. The character of the movement, the writer proceeds, will be evident, "if we but remember that the appearance of this movement before the public after a long period in 1909 synchronized with the activities of its present advocates to secure seats in the Legislative Council. In the year 1909 and 1911, when the Hon. R. B. Rodda and the Hon. Mr. Belvi were candidates for Council memberships, the question of the establishment of an Arts college afforded them a very valuable instrument to enlist the sympathy of the voters of the Southern Division." Having attempted to discredit the leaders of the Brahmin community, Rao Bahadur Artal with the irresponsibity which characterizes the letter proceeds to condemn the whole Brahmin community which, he writes, is making "unworthy attempts to take as usual all the credit of the movement to itself by taxing the pockets of the Lingayats." This community, we are again told, "had at least in the Karnatic done scarcely anything to enjoy the confidence of the public and had moreover acquitted itself in such a manner as to rouse a just sense of resentment and distrust of the other communities;" that, further, the Brahmins "are not, and have never been, the trusted exponents of the wishes of the people of the Karnatic, that the misgivings which the Lingayat community entertained at first towards this college movement were entirely well founded." "If ever there existed any misunderstanding and prejudices between any two communities," he says elsewhere, "they existed between the Lingayats and the Brahmins or to state still further between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin. . . . There are various records that the Lingayats have been the acknowledged champions of all the classes inhabiting the Karnatic against the vested interests of the Brahmins." Of all these general assertions, it is enough to state that in not a single instance have facts been adduced to substantiate the allegations and that they are chiefly prompted by a desire to belittle the endeavours made by the Brahmins in the cause of the education of the people of the Karnatic,—efforts which are the more laudable in view of the fact that they form a very small minority of the population and are, besides, as compared with the Lingayats, much poorer as a class. We will not however, attempt to go further into the details of the letter. The people of the Karnatic, we have no doubt, will see that the matter is effectively dealt with. What we are chiefly concerned with is the general character and the tone of the letter and the impression which it is likely to create on the mind of the people of other parts of the country as well as of the Karnatic; and the extracts that we have given will be enough to show what the nature of this impression is likely to be. Copies of the letter have been sent by the writer to several leading men of the Karnatic and we are glad that the latter have taken prompt measures to counteract its effects. A largely attended meeting was held in the Victoria Theatre, Dharwar, on Feb. 23, to protest against the wholesale allegations made against the Brahmin community by Rao Brahadur Artal. The theatre was crowded and a very notable feature of the meeting was that a number of non-Brahmins, including several leading and influential Lingayats, were present. The meeting unanimously placed on record its sense of entire disapproval of the letter; emphatically denounced it as containing misrepresentations and untrue allegations against the Brahin community, and condemned the tone and the spirit of the letter as well as the sentiments expressed therein. The meeting also resolved to submit a memorial to the Government of Bombay requesting them to take due notice of the letter and to take such steps as are necessary and desirable in the interests of the public in general and of the Brahmin community in particular.

Notes of the Day.

Debate As Usual.

The debate on the Tariff Amendment Bill in the Viceroy's Legislative Council was on the usual lines. Much ingenuity was expended in showing that this or that item of additional taxation might be dispensed with, but no endeavour was made to place before the Council any alternative scheme of taxation which would have had the effect of meeting the deficit. The suggestion that the cotton import duty might be enhanced, was an excellent one, but we know that the Government of India's hands are not free. The discussion as to whether the enhanced duty on salt should be taken off altogether or reduced by two annas was no less futile. The problem set to the Council was how the Imperial deficit could be met, and not by how much the deficit could be enlarged. Other suggestions which, if adopted, would tend to embarrass Imperial finance are still on the *tapis*. Picking holes in the Budget is not an edifying pastime at this juncture.

Ben Trovato se non e Vero!

The "Indiaman" publishes the following story from Calcutta, the truth of which it does not, however, vouch for:—

A Dutch gentleman who had arrived from Java to discuss technical questions of freight with the eminent Scot who is head of the British India Office, by some mistake approached a still more eminent Scot of the same name, in fact, the Governor of Bengal. The patient courtesy of the Governor was, however, such that the visitor was not allowed to discover the mistake, but unfolded his tale at full length and took his leave. "A very amusing fellow," his host is reported to have said: "I had not the least notion what he was talking about, probably it was something to do with the Government of Bengal—but, anyhow, I quite enjoyed the interview."

Enlargement of the Punjab Council.

A recent telegram stated that the Punjab Government have now, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided to increase the strength of the local Legislative Council from 24 to 28 by throwing three more seats open to election and reserving one additional seat for nomination. The reform is a belated concession to insistent public demand but it is, however, merely partial, for though the number of elected members will be 11 instead of eight, they will still be in a hopeless minority, as the number of nominated members will be 17 including 11 officials. The three seats for election are allotted to District Boards on which the nominated element predominates. This, as the "Tribune" points out, does not show that "Government have acted with excessive liberality in enlarging the Council. Ordinarily there is little difference between the nomination to the Council directly by Government and the election to the Council of a member nominated by Government to the District Board." Obviously real reform can only come with than substantial elected majorities in the District Boards.

A Modest Proposal.

At Monday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a very modest reform was urged asking the Government that steps should be taken to increase the proportion of elected members so as to admit of two-thirds of the District Boards (exclusive of Chairman) being elected by the Local Boards. The modest character of the proposal is evident from the fact that Government were asked to try the experiment only in selected areas. For our own part we do not think it was necessary to limit the scope of the proposal, for the principle underlying the reform was strongly recommended by the Decentralisation Commission and approved by the Government of India. This point was emphasised by the Indian members who spoke on the Resolution. Nawab Shams-ul-Huda on behalf of the Government accepted this principle,—as he was bound to,—and also recognised the modesty of the demand. One would have thought, that under the circumstances, Government would themselves be anxious to make a beginning in the direction of reform. But it is surprising that, instead of doing so, they took up an altogether inexplicable attitude, that they could not accept the Resolution at the present time. The proposal does not involve any "controversial" question and to delay a much needed and over-due reform on the excuse of unsuitability of time is neither dignified nor wise.

Sir Ali Imam.

We published sometime ago an account of the reception given to Sir Ali Imam by the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. A very pleasant feature of the reception was the graceful appreciation of Sir Ali Imam's services by Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, who bore testimony to the respect and honour in which Sir Ali Imam is held by those who know him best. Sir Ali Imam, Sir Charles Bayley went on to say, had always been distinguished

"by his geniality, his invariable courtesy, his desire to do his duty, and furthermore by his extensive hospitality which had made his house in Simla almost proverbial. As to the manner in which he performed his official duties it would be almost presumptuous for him to speak, seeing that the Viceroy, who was in the best position to know, had expressed his opinion on the subject in the most unmistakable terms, and that if further evidence were needed it would be found in the bestowal upon him by His Majesty of the K. C. S. I. They were grateful to Sir Ali for coming amongst them, and for encouraging by his presence and example the younger generation of Indians, to whom they looked to continue in due time the work which had been carried on by their elders for the good of their country."

The Cinema in Education.

A Madras contemporary understands that some time ago the Government of Burma forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction a proposal that the cinematograph should be used as a means of education in European and Anglo-Vernacular schools in the province. The Director referred the question to the Burma Educational Syndicate for an expression of their opinion. It is stated that the latter have now reported that they are not in favour of any action being taken by the Education Department, but consider that managers of schools might be approached and arrangements made with them. One does not know what considerations induced the Educational Syndicate to disapprove of the proposal. It is to be hoped, however, there is no intrinsic objection to the Education Department, whether in Burma or India, availing itself, if funds permit, of the unique facilities for widening knowledge afforded by the cinematograph. The possibilities of the cinema as an educational instrument when properly handled are illimitable. In the realms of natural history, geography and even history, visualised instruction through the cinema would educate children ten times more effectively than the mere abstract teaching which is given in the ordinary school course.

Bogus Degrees.

The changes introduced by the Select Committee in the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill go a considerable way to remove some of the objectionable features of the new measure. One important modification made is the insertion of a proviso in one of the clauses, excepting from the operation of the Act the use by persons of titles which were in use by them prior to the commencement of the Act. Such a proviso was quite necessary in view of the fact that there is at present in the country a large number of successful practitioners of several years' standing, whose diplomas were granted by institutions other than those conducted under official auspices. To require such practitioners to cease to use their titles and diplomas at this hour would have entailed great hardship. Another concession made to the indigenous institutions allows students of the third and fourth year classes to finish their studies under the existing conditions. Other modifications in the Bill relate to penalties for contravening the provisions of the measure. The penalties originally suggested were of a most drastic character, unbefitting a new and almost experimental legislative measure like this. The Select Committee have also provided satisfactory safeguards against hasty or ill-grounded precautions.

Official and Personal.

The date of Lord Chelmsford's public arrival at Simla will be Thursday, April 20th and not April 21st as previously arranged.

Lord Willingdon dined at the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood last night.

Lady Willingdon visited the War Office Depôt yesterday evening.

Mr. H. V. Cobb on return from leave becomes Resident in Mysore vice Sir Hugh Daly who retires from the 1st proximo.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Chief Conservator of Forests, U. P. has been granted three months' leave from the 31st March.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NEW PHASE.

ENEMY ATTACKING WEST OF THE MEUSE.

MR. BALFOUR ON NAVY'S WORK

THE MOEWE RETURNS TO KIEL

The Verdun battle has entered on a new phase with the Germans abandoning their costly attacks on Douaumont and loosing infantry on the west bank of the Meuse. The French are solidly entrenched on the Morthomme position which is resisting desperate attacks.

The Germans in Woevre have occupied the village of Fresnes after a fight in which they lost heavily.

Neutral opinion of German prospects is reflected in heavy falls of German exchange in Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

Mr. Balfour introducing the Naval Estimates in the Commons, dwelt on the international work of the Navy. He paid a tribute to the enterprise, courage and skill of the officers and men, and said there was not the slightest justification for certain sub-acid pessimism.

Mr. Churchill, who followed, urged Mr. Balfour to fortify himself and vitalise and animate the Board by recalling Lord Fisher.

The U. S. House of Representatives by 276 votes to 143 has indefinitely shelved the pro-German resolution warning Americans not to travel by armed merchantmen.

Mr. Balfour announced in the Commons that the Moewe eluded British patrols going out and succeeded in getting back round the north of Iceland.

The Cairo correspondent of an Italian newspaper says that the Turkish troops have evacuated Palestine.

The last Zeppelin raid was a surprise as it was snowing. It is officially stated that at least ninety bombs were dropped, apparently indiscriminately in rural districts. There was no military damage, the casualties being confined entirely to civilians.

NEW PHASE OF GREAT BATTLE.

DESPERATE ATTACKS WEST OF THE MEUSE.

NEW GERMAN MOVE.

ATTACKS ON DOUAUMONT ABANDONED.

OFFENSIVE ON WEST BANK OF THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 8.

The battle has entered on a new phase with the Germans abandoning their costly attacks on Douaumont and loosing infantry on the west bank of the Meuse.

It is still doubtful whether the Germans will confine action to reducing the troublesome salient or whether they are beginning by a concerted action on the wings. The French have been expecting an offensive west of the Meuse and are fully prepared. The region is favourable to German attacks as the Meuse valley is flooded. Hence the abandonment of the village of Forges, which is at the bottom of the valley and was only held by outposts and of Hill 265. The French are now solidly entrenched on the Morthomme position which is resisting desperate attacks.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES WITH INTENSITY.

SUCCESSES ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 7.

The official statement says an intense bombardment enabled the Germans to progress west of the Meuse along the railway line in the neighbourhood of Regneville.

Simultaneously a German division attacked and captured Hill 265 in spite of heavy losses inflicted by French artillery and machine guns.

The French hold the village of Bethincourt, clumps eastward of the Corbeaux and Cumieres woods, and the upper part of the ridge.

Eastward of the Meuse, in the region of Bras Haudemont and in the Woevre the artillery struggle continued with intensity.

During the night the French again bombarded the German positions in Argonne and repulsed the Germans who attempted to occupy a mine crater.

THE FIGHT AT FORGES.

GERMANS GAIN NO ADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 7.

A semi-official statement says the enemy's gain at Forges was only one hundred yards and gives them no advantage as the French firmly hold the dominating position of Cote Dole.

German operations in Champagne were local and unsuccessful, prompted by the enemy's fear of the French massing troops at Verdun.

Newspapers point out that the second battle of Verdun is characterised by spasmodic attacks, vastly different from the tremendous and uninterrupted storm of the first battle. The German troops are no longer the same.

They now consist of youths who are inclined to waver.

LONDON, March 7.

Hill 265, mentioned in a French official statement to-day as having been captured by the Germans, is about a mile south-east of Forges.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

The Paris evening communiqué has been received in London incomplete, probably owing to a storm and interruption of cables. It says that west of the Meuse bombardment with heavy guns continued intensely. The enemy in the course of the day multiplied their infantry attacks.

LATER.

Between Bethencourt and the Meuse these attacks were repulsed except in the Crow's wood sector where the enemy gained a footing.

The Germans east of the Meuse as the result of a violent artillery bombardment in the region of Hardaumont Wood penetrated a redoubt from which a counter-attack immediately ejected them.

The Germans in Woevre occupied the village of Fresnes after a fight in which they lost heavily.

The French bombarded cantonments east of Muhlsach and the trenches at Wattwiller in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane was brought down in Argonne and two airmen were wounded and captured.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

SURPRISE VISIT WHEN SNOWING.

INCENDIARY BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

The Zeppelin visit was a surprise as it was snowing. Arrangements where warning was given worked smoothly, lights were extinguished and there was no alarm. Both Zeppelins dropped incendiary bombs.

A block of workmen's dwellings was demolished and a woman and her four children killed. The husband was taken to hospital and a nonagenarian pensioner burnt to death in bed.

NINETY BOMBS DROPPED

NO MILITARY DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

It is officially stated that at least ninety bombs were dropped by the air raiders on Sunday night, apparently indiscriminately in rural districts.

Possibly owing to rough weather the Zeppelins were uncertain of their whereabouts and were anxious to get rid of their bombs before escaping under cover of the night.

There was no military damage of any description, the casualties being entirely confined to civilians. One of the injured has died.

EXCEPTIONAL SNOWFALL IN ENGLAND.

ERRATIC FLIGHT OF ZEPPELINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

England is at present under an exceptionally heavy fall of snow. The Zeppelins arrived during the snowfall which hitherto had been believed impossible. It is suggested that they flew above low lying snow clouds and consequently flew more at random than usual.

CONDITION OF BERLIN.

BRINK OF AN ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, 6th March:—The "Westminster Gazette" has received a message from Gothenburg, to the effect that recent narratives, from three different quarters, very similar in detail, agree that Berlin is on the brink of a complete economic breakdown. The news of the fall of Erzerum has had a most serious effect.

At a secret session of the Reichstag it was proposed to ask the military authorities to inflict a tremendous blow in the west to calm the people. A week later only the capture of 300 metres of French trenches was achieved. Ten thousand men, women and children proceeded silently through the streets at night. After two such aimless processions the crowds, no longer silent, cried for bread, peace and victory.

Great forces of mounted police were unable to prevent the mob from the Moabite quarter, going to the richer quarters. Bread was afterwards distributed, but two days later the desperate people broke windows in order to be arrested and fed. The patience of the masses of Berlin is at an end and anything may happen.

TREAT FOR THE WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

The King and Queen have invited two thousand wounded soldiers to tea.

DEFENCE OF VERDUN.

AUSTRALIAN ADMIRATION FOR FRENCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, March 7.

Speaking before a crowded enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall held to express sympathy and admiration for the French defence of Verdun, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announced that an Australian siege brigade was fighting there.

LONDON, March 7.

There has been much speculation regarding the speech of Mr. Pearce, the Australian Minister of Defence, and Melbourne now cables that Mr. Pearce who was praising the defence of Verdun, said that somewhere in France under General Joffre there was a splendid Australian siege brigade which was probably the finest body of men which ever marched through the streets of Melbourne.

WORK OF BRITISH FLEET.

PROTECTING LIBERTIES OF WORLD.

MR. BALFOUR DEPRECATES SUB-ACID PESSIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour introducing the Naval Estimates dwelt on the international work of the British fleet. The present Board he said, had directly continued the work of their predecessors including shipbuilding activities. He emphasised that Mr. Churchill was completely justified in saying that the fleet he had prepared, was adequate for the task of maintaining the command of the seas and he paid a tribute to the Admiralty for clearing the seas of German cruisers.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK.

He emphasised the magnitude of the task since the Mediterranean operations, especially with the appearance of German submarines there. The Navy had transported about four million combatants, a million horses, two and a half million tons of stores and 27 million gallons of oil and they might view with satisfaction the achievement of the task especially considering the new dangers which they had faced. He eulogised the work of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Mr. Balfour said the Navy was protecting the liberties of the world. It had expanded enormously. The tonnage under the White Ensign, including auxiliary cruisers had increased by a million tons since the outbreak of the war.

NAVAL AIR SEVICE.

He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Churchill's work in connection with the Naval Air Service which had grown tenfold. The Navy would always require a special air service. None could say what the future relation of Zeppelins and aeroplanes would be. Both were improving, but the latter the faster. He considered airships most desirable for naval scouting. They were developing these but the difficulty was accommodation.

UNPRECEDENTED WARSHIP BUILDING.

Warship building during the past nineteen months had been unprecedented. Dreadnought battleships, Dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines and patrol boats had been greatly augmented and had suffered no check. The same could be said of guns, stores and munitions. We were not replacing arrmoured cruisers.

TRIBUTE TO ALL SERVICES.

The Naval Division which covered itself with glory at Gallipoli would be kept at the full strength of six battalions. The health and discipline of the Grand Fleet left absolutely nothing to be desired. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to its enterprise, courage and skill and also to the work of submarines in the Sea of Marmora and the Baltic (cheers), and to the work of minesweepers and trawlers (cheers) which were facing an unexpected peril but never seemed to fail (cheers). He tendered amid loud cheers his thanks for the bravery of the mercantile marine.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PESSIMISM.

Mr. Balfour concluded by declaring that Admiral Jellicoe and other Admirals had shown themselves worthy of immense responsibility (cheers). There was a very free exchange of views and everything had worked most smoothly between the Admiralty and the Admirals. He did not think there was the slightest justification for certain sub-acid pessimism. The world had come to recognise that the basis of the Allies was the British Fleet and he could not understand anyone who was confident in 1914 being anxious in 1916.

COLONEL CHURCHILL.

PLEA FOR RECALLING LORD FISHER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Winston Churchill affirmed that we must not assume that the German fleet would be content to lie impotent and derided in the Kiel Canal. He created a stir by asking if the time-table of shipbuilding of the previous Board was being kept. He said that there must not be any limit to labour where the fleet was concerned and the vital units must be the first charge on our labour resources. He urged Mr. Balfour to fortify himself and vitalise and animate the Board by recalling Lord Fisher.

BRITISH STEAMER ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

A Lloyds' telegram from Malta states that the British steamer Nellore bound from Yokohama for London is afire in the mainhold. Tugs are assisting her. The passengers and mails have been landed.

MOEWE RETURNS TO KIEL.

ROUND NORTH OF ICELAND.

MR. BALFOUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the Commons Mr. Balfour announced that the Moewe eluded our patrols going out and succeeded in getting back round the north of Iceland.

The fact that Berlin was beflagged in honour of the Moewe showed that the enemy's standard of achievement was not high.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

FULL OF SOLDIERS AND MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

A Salonika telegram says Constantinople is full of German soldiers and that fresh contingents are continually arriving, besides large quantities of heavy guns, munitions, motor vehicles, coal and flour from Bulgaria.

New heavy guns have been placed on the Goeben and Hamidieh.

TURKS EVACUATE PALESTINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Giornale d'Italia's" Cairo correspondent says aerial reconnaissance shows that the Turkish troops have evacuated Palestine. Railway works are abandoned.

TURKISH TROOPS IN THRACE

DISSENSIONS ABOUT TRANSFER TO ARMENIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Reuter's Athens correspondent says fresh dissensions hve arisen between the Turks and Germans and Bulgarians regarding the transfer to Armenia of Turkish troops in Thrace, intended for operations against Salonika.

Germany is reported to have proposed instead of withdrawals from Thrace to send General Liman von Sanders to command the troops at present in Armenia, which Germany considers adequate.

CAPTOR OF ERZERUM DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 7.

The Tsar has conferred the Order of Saint George on General Yudenitch, the Captor of Erzerum.

RUSSIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CAUCASUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says:—The Russians in the Caucasus have stormed and taken fourteen defended positions during the past month and seven of these during the past week, indicating the satisfactory acceleration of the already extraordinary speed of the operations.

SOFIA UNDEFENDED.

BULGARS' DEMAND,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Tribuna's" Brindisi correspondent says the Germans are preoccupied with the Bulgarian attitude. The Bulgars, owing to the Russian successes, demand the withdrawal of the Bulgars from Monaster and Albania to Sofia, as Sofia is at present undefended.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he was approaching the Premiers of Canada and Australia with a view to a comprehensive scheme of land settlement for ex-soldiers and sailors.

BARALONG CONTROVERSY.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SCATHING REPLY.

GERMAN "EYE-WITNESS" LIE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, March 7.

In a White Paper published to-day Sir Edward Grey replies on the 25th February to the German Note of the 15th January.

Sir Edward Grey reaffirms emphatically the details regarding the submarining of the Arabic and pours ridicule on the German version according to which 49 people lamentably perished on the Arabic because this too bellicose liner gratuitously attacked the unoffending submarine. The White Paper deals equally drastically with other cases, strongly maintaining that the brutal ignoring of the laws of humanity in warfare and the German conclusions about the Baralong case are quite inconsistent with those of the British Government and are based on statements inconsistent with each other. Incidentally it may be added that the only witness on the German side whose antecedents it has been possible to examine, was not at sea when the events occurred of which he claims to have been an eye-witness.

Sir Edward Grey therefore urges a complete and impartial enquiry into the four contemporary episodes.

ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY'S THREE UNSUCCESSFUL BOMBING ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

A British communiqué says:—The day was quiet except in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt where the enemy made thre unsuccessful bombing attacks last night. This morning he exploded a mine in the same place. We command the crater. There was much activity with trench mortars and grenades and artillery fire between the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos.

INTERNATIONAL TRENCH.

THE GERMANS SURPRISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A headquarters correspondent says that it appears that our attack on the international trench surprised the Germans amidst plans for further improving their line in that locality. Fresh troops were actually taking over the position when we assaulted.

ITALIAN CORPS IN ALBANIA.

GEN. PIACENTINE TO COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, March 7.

A semi-official statement says that Lieut.-General Piacentine has been appointed commander of the special Italian corps in Albania.

The appointment of a general of such high rank and the despatch of several divisions to Albania are consistent with the great military importance of our holding Valona.

EARLY ATTACK ON VALONA EXPECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette," special cable, says:—

A Central News message from Amsterdam says:—Koeves (sic) has arrived at Durazzo. An early attack on Valona is expected.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION IN GREECE.

THE REPORT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

A telegram from Athens states that the Government newspapers deny the reports of the impending reconstruction of the Skouloudis cabinet.

HEAVY FALL IN GERMAN EXCHANGE.

NEUTRAL OPINION REFLECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

Neutral opinion of German prospects is reflected in heavy falls of German exchange in Switzerland, Denmark and Holland.

RUPEE THE LEGAL TENDER IN EGYPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, March 8.

A decree of the Sultan makes the rupee the legal tender in Egypt till further notice at the fixed rate of 65 milliemes.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN

DR. WILSON'S POLICY.

VICTORY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The House of Representatives by 276 votes to 143 has indefinitely shelved the resolution moved by Mr. McLemore similar to Mr. Gore's in the Senate warning Americans not to travel by armed merchantmen.

The figures of the division, showing the increased strength of President Wilson's supporters were received with great excitement and cheering.

CONTRADITION OF GERMAN STATEMENT.

SUPPLY OF AMERICAN SHELLS TO ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "New York World's" correspondents in Europe have been endeavouring to check the truths of a German statement that American munitions are, the chief factor in the prolongation of the war.

The French Ministry of Munitions reports that no American shell has yet been fired from any French gun.

Mr. Lloyd George said American shells formed only a small proportion of those that the British use.

The interviewer states that the proportion is eight per cent.

"GERMANS UNDOUBTEDLY WANT PEACE."

COLONEL HOUSE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Colonel House conferred to-day with President Wilson on the result of his mission to Europe.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"According to the "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent, Colonel House is said to have reported to President Wilson that the Germans undoubtedly want peace, but on terms which cannot be entertained. Further blood-letting is the only cure for German madness.

THE CALL ON MARRIED MEN.

EARLIER THAN EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

Lord Derby, speaking at Manchester, said married men had been called up long before he expected, but he was sure that they would respond patriotically. He had no doubt that they would secure a sufficient army composed mainly of single men.

TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

The trade returns for February show increases in imports of grain and flour of £1,425,517 and in exports of cotton of £2,448,690.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The increase in imports for February amount to £2,147,771 and in exports to £10,158,845.

SUPPLYING THE ENEMY.

COPENHAGEN MERCHANTS FINED SEVERELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Two Copenhagen merchants have been fined £8,000 sterling for exporting coffee to Hamburg and thus committing a breach of the guarantee given by the Merchants Guild.

AUSTRALIA AND WAR.

MR. HUGHES INTERVIEWED AT LIVERPOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes has arrived at Liverpool.

In an interview he said that he had come to exchange views with the Imperial Government regarding the war.

The Australians would use every ounce of their energy to assist in gaining victory not only on the battlefield but in commerce and industry. He hoped that they would enlist 300,000 by June. He desired to visit the Western front.

PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS DISASTER.

LINER SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The disaster to the Principe de Asturias was due to a fog. The liner sank in five minutes. Many officials were among the 400 drowned. Details are lacking.

HOMEWARD BOUND FROM INDIA.

DUTCH STEAMER ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 7.

The Dutch steamer Bandoeng homeward bound from India, was fired on in the Mediterranean without warning and lifeboats were damaged.

LORD CURZON BREAKS HIS ARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.

Lord Curzon has broken his arm.

LATER.

Lord Curzon has fractured his elbow.

GERMAN EXODUS FROM PORTUGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The 'Daily Telegraph's" Madrid correspondent says the German exodus from Portugal continues. It is believed to be in obedience to orders.

CHINESE EREBELS SUFFER SEVERELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, March 7.

The recapture by government troops of Suifu was the result of fierce fighting in which the rebels suffered heavily.

It is reported from Yunanfu that alarm has been caused by the advance into Szechuan.

Troops have already entered Yunnan where troops from Kwangsi and Kwangtung have occupied Poyai.

GOVERNMENT AND BREWERIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Government has decided to reduced by one-eighth, brewers' consumption of malt, sugar and hops. A reduction in the gravity of beer is to be allowed.

INDIA'S PLACE IN RE-CONSTITUTED EMPIRE.

MR. SIDNEY LOW'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

The "Madras Mail" publishes a special article by Mr. Sidney Low, dealing with India's place in the reconstituted Empire after the war in which a case is made out for admitting India to full partnership with the Dominions in the Empire, without demanding that she become self-governing in the colonial sense. Mr. Low argues that after the creation of a central executive for the whole of the Empire, which must include the Secretary of State for India, it will be necessary to make that executive responsible to the Central Legislative of the Empire. The representation of India on this latter body presents difficulties. Clearly she cannot be represented on the basis of population, in that case she would swamp the Dominions; nor can she be represented by directly elected representation of the peoples of India. Mr. Low suggests representation by persons elected by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. To the objection that this would create an unsymmetrical Empire Legislative, he replies, "variety is no disadvantage in such an assembly and in any case there will be variety enough, not only racial and religious, but also political, for it is likely that the colonial franchises will differ amongst themselves. It will be sufficient if a strong group of the most capable representatives of Indian society can sit in a Congress of the Empire and if they have the power to express with perfect freedom and directness their views upon the policy and measures which concern the people of India in common with all other subjects of the British Crown."

The "Madras Mail" commenting generally supports Mr. Low's views but says the Secretary of State for India in the supposed Central Executive would have to be a nominee of the representatives of the United Kingdom in the new Empire Parliament because the special close relationship between India and the United Kingdom must be maintained.

THE JUTE DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mrch 8.

It is understood that the Government of India have isued orders under which jute manufacturers who exported under contracts entered into before the 1st March for delivery after that date, have been exempted from payment of duty on the exporters furnishing a satisfactory proof to the Collector of Customs of the existence and nature of such contracts.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BURMA.

DR. LANKESTER'S INVESTIGATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 8.

Dr. A. Lankester M.D. who is here on enquiry into the prevalence, spread, cause and possible preventives of tuberculosis, gave an interesting lecture on Tuesday evening at the Rangoon College under the presidency of H. H. the Lieut.-Governor. The Lieut.-Governor in introducing the lecturer spoke of his having achieved great medical reputation at Peshawar where his Honour had first met him some years ago and they were fortunate in securing him to lecture on the result of his observations. His Honour had been long enough here to see that tuberculosis was a real obstacle to the healthy progress of the province and they would all be grateful to Dr. Lankester to show them how to best fight the evil.

The lecturer in a very lengthy address considered tuberculosis in some of its general aspects, thence its prevalence and causation in India and lastly the conditions in Burma, with the duties and responsibilities to which those coditions might call them. He found during the time he had been here tuberculosis prevalent in Burma, although the conditions which led to its prevalence in India did not obtain in Burma. There was an absence of the purdah system in Burma whose women-folk lived much more in the open air life than men, which was shown by mortality being higher amongst the men. There was also an absence of child-marriage here which in India coupled with the purdah system accounted for the enormous infantile mortality. Burma was in other respects more favoured than India. The causes, appeared to the lecturer, to be due to the indiscriminate habit of spitting and overcrowding in certain areas. The three chief errors entertained in western lands regarding this disease were laid bare by the lecturer. It was not a hereditary disease, it could be cured and there was no fatality about it. In concluding the lecturer referred to two dreams he had, the fulfilment of both of which had been postponed by the war, (1) an All India National Health Association which would link together all societies towards the improvement of health education, and (2) an experimental health colony, a garden city on open-air principles, in some suitable climate for which the dry zone of Burma would be ideal.

Dr. Lankester leaves to-morrow for Port Blair in connection with his investigations into tuberculosis.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN COMMITTEE STAGE.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The committee stage of financial statement will be on the 9th and 10th when the following resolutions will be moved.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee will move:

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the duty on salt for 1916-17 be not raised as proposed or that in the alternative be raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-2 and that the surplus reserve for the next year be correspondingly reduced.

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the grant to the Province of Bengal be increased by six lakhs or such other suitable sum as may be deemed necessary for carrying on anti-malarial operations in selected areas.

That the grant to the Province of Bengal be increased by three lakhs for meeting the cost of equipping the Calcutta University College of Science.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will move the following resolution:—

That the estimate of revenue from salt be reduced by £600.000 and be passed at £3,400,000 so that the rate of taxation may be retained at the rate of one rupee per maund as during the current year.

Dr. M. N. Banerjee will move the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprise to provide such medical education.

BUDGET AND PEARLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mrch 8.

A Press communiqué says:—

Some anxiety having been expressed as to the extent to which the new customs duty would affect the Bombay pearl trade Sir William Meyer took the opportunity afforded by the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Tariff Bill, to explain matters. He stated that provided pearls on re-export from India, could be identified as having paid duty on import they would be entitled to claim a refund of 7/8th of the duty under section 42 of the Sea Customs Act. If they were not capable of the necessary identification and this was a question of fact which would be examined by the Government of India, it was still open to the latter should it appear to them that the trade was in serious danger of being diverted from India by the new duty, to exempt pearls under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act wholly or partially from duty.

In a public speech at Sukkur Mr. Gandhi summed up the results of his two years' travels through India by saying that the people of India feared "Gurus," "Moulvis" and Government officials more than they feared God and unless they gave up this fear they would never be fit for "Swaraj."

BHULESHWAR POLICE SCANDAL.

POLICE SEPOYS FINED.

ASSAULT ON A SHOPKEEPER.

The Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, gave his decision in the case in which Lowji Makanji, a Hindu shop-keeper, and his son Karsondas Lowje, had taken out summonses against Narayan Gungaram, police sepoy No. 512C, Bhikhaji Bala, police sepoy No. 1231C, Tulsiram Sampat, police sepoy No. 2700C, and Hussein Sheikhji, a municipal muccadam, charging the first and the fourth accused with assault and the second and the third with causing hurt to them.

Mr. Balubhai and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, conducted the prosecution. The police sepoys were defended by Mr. Godinho and Mr. Spencer, while Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal solicitor, defended the municipal muccadam.

The prosecution alleged that as the complainant threatened to send a petition to the Commissioner of Police against the second and the third accused for allowing hawkers to commit nuisance and obstruction in front of his shop in return for small sums they received from those hawkers as bribes, the accused falsely charged the complaintants before a Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The complainants were acquitted. Before that case was dipsosed of the complainants had filed a complaint before the Third Presidency Magistrate in which they alleged that the four accused falsely charged them, tied them, marched them away to the chowkey and assaulted them.

All the accused denied the charge.

His Worship in disposing of the case observed that so far as the second and the third accused were concerned the allegations made by the complainants were abundantly corroborated and proved by the evidence of reliable and independent witnesses. Those witnesses were respectable men and there was no reason why they should perjure themselves against public servants. On the other hand, his Worship remarked, the hawkers were a source of nuisance to the shop-keepers, and most probably caused loss to them by keeping customers away. The first complainant reported the congestion to the police and requested them to abate the nuisance. The threat of the first complainant together with the allegations regarding the fees levied from the hawkers were sufficient in his Worship's opinion for the complainants to incur the displeasure of the police sepoys. As regarded the first and the fourth accused the Court held that the evidence against them was unsatisfactory and his Worship entertained some doubt as regards the part they took in the affair. His Worship, therefore, gave them the benefit of the doubt and acquitted them.

The second and the third accused were convicted of causing hurt and fined Rs. 20 each.

OLD OFFENDER'S ATTEMPT AT THEFT.

GETS SIX MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Masagon, Abdul Dawood, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Barnes with attempting to steal a watch and chain valued at Rs. 60.

It was proved that a man named Girdharlal Hiralal while passing through Khand Bazar at 2 p.m. on Monday last when the accused tried to remove the watch from his pocket.

The accused who had six previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Masagaon Ahkong Affong and Ah Ping both Chinamen were charged by Mr. P. Hudson, Inspector of Excise with possessing ten and two tolas of opium respectively, without a license.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30, and Rs. 5 respectively.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mrch 8.

Notice for the following resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council, has been given by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he will be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and also between the Government of India and the Local Governments relating to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission contained in chapters 19 and 20 (Rural Boards and Municipalities).

JOURNALIST IN JAIL.

EFFECT OF FLOGGING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 8.

Mr. Macleod, City Magistrate, heard the case of Ramcharan Lall, editor of the "Swaraj", undergoing trial, under section 52 of the Prisons Act. Drs. Paranjpe and Cholkar, private medical practitioners, who examined the prisoner in court, recorded their opinions that it was impracticable for the prisoner to work for at least four days after flogging, as scars at present appear. Judgment will be delivered on the 11th instant.

"BRITON" DEFAMATION CASE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. Godinho appeared and mentioned the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," charged Mr. Alfred Hope Brewin, Proprietor and Publisher of the "Briton," a weekly periodical published in Bombay, with defamation.

Mr. Godinho said he was instructed to mention to his Worship that his client, the accused in the case, wanted to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of the case from this to any other Court on the ground that his Worship, the Third Presidency Magistrate, was personally acquainted with the complainant. There was a case before his Worship about two years ago in which the complainant was concerned and in which his Worship had expressed a wish that that case should be transferred to another Court. There was another ground on which his client would ask for a postponement. There had been certain criticisms made in the accused's paper about the conduct of the work in that Court.

The Magistrate (surprised): On my work as a magistrate?

Mr. Godinho: On the proceedings in this Court.

The Magistrate: When were they made?

Mr. Godinho: In the issue of the "Briton" of the 10th October.

The Magistrate: I didn't see them. I don't read the "Briton." (Laughter.)

Mr. Payne, who appeared for Mr. Horniman, said he had something to say in regard to this application.

The Magistrate said he was only going to grant a postponement of the case before him. The application for transfer would be heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Payne said this was a ridiculous application. It was ridiculous to apply for a transfer on the ground of personal acquaintance. A person in the position of an editor was bound to know many leading men.

The Magistrate said he had no alternative but to grant a postponement when an accused asked for it on the ground that he wanted it in order to enable him to apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a transfer of the case.

The Magistrate said he would like to see a copy of the 10th October of the "Briton" in which Mr. Godinho had said there were comments on the work in this Court. He hoped they were not libellous comments. (Laughter.)

Mr. Godinho said they were not libellous but only very fair criticisms.

The Magistrate said he would give a fortnight's postponement.

Mr. Payne said he had been instructed to say that this was a frivolous application, made to gain time. The accused was entitled to a postponement but the Magistrate had the discretion to make it a short one. His client wanted the case to be heard quickly.

The Magistrate said Mr. Setalvad was not returning till the 14th instant.

Mr. Payne said they might have a week's postponement and then might renew the application.

The Magistrate said he had no objection to a transfer if both the parties agreed.

Mr. Payne said he could not agree to a transfer. There was no ground for it. His client wanted the case to be proceeded with without further delay.

Mr. Godinho said he was glad that Mr. Payne had said he opposed it.

The Magistrate said he was quite indifferent as to whether he tried the case or not.

Mr. Payne said he hoped his Worship was not committing himself to any view, because it might be used in the other Court by the other party when making an application for transfer, in the sense that his Worship agreed to a transfer.

Mr. Godinho said Mr. Binning was to appear in this case for the accused and he would be away till the 18th instant. They therefore wanted a longer postponement.

Mr. Payne said it was no complicated case of law and Mr. Godinho could very well deal with it himself.

The Magistrate said Mr. Setalvad was not returning till the 14th instant. In any event he must give a fortnight's postponement, because the other side would have to make an affidavit and the consideration of the notice and the reply would take at least two days.

Mr. Payne said this would be assuming that the Chief Presidency Magistrate would grant the notice.

The Magistrate said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had not granted a single application for transfer up till now.

Mr. Godinho said this would perhaps be an exception.

The Magistrate granted a postponement and fixed the hearing of the case for Wednesday, 22nd March.

CAPTAIN S. N. CHAUDHURI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

News has been received in Calcutta of the promotion of Dr. S. N. Chaudhuri who offered his services at the outbreak of the War and obtained a temporary commission ed rank of Lieutenant in the I. M. S. and proceeded to Brighton and after a short stay there has been for about a year on duty on a hospital ship plying between Southampton and Alexandria. In recognition of his services he has not only been confirmed but also promoted to the rank of Captain with effect from the 9th of February last. His duties in connection with the hospital ship has been to take the wounded Indian and British soldiers from the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports to base hospitals and to take convalescent soldiers to Alexandria. He is a brother of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri. Another brother of his is a Major in the I. M. S. and is on active service in Mesopotamia.

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

STORY OF AN INTERVIEW.

The case again came for hearing before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Masagon in which Mr. C. M. Correa of the Bombay Improvement Trust charged D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Improvement Trust with taking bribes as a public servant.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson with Superintendent Morris of the C. I. D. appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Vellinker defended.

Bhawanji Talla, in further cross-examination deposed that he applied for the land ten or twelve days previous to the time he had paid the money to the accused. He was sure that it was not two months before he had paid the money. He did not remember what he had deposed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. What he told Mr. Aston was true. If he had said before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he had been applying to the accused for land two months before he had paid him Rs. 50, that was a truth. Why would he tell a falsehood? The first conversation about the payment of Rs. 50 was at his house eight or ten days before the payment. The conversation was at about 9 p.m. and Ratansi and Narandas were present at the time. Narandas alone was talking. Narandas said the witness was a poor man and that the plot should be given to him. The accused said that unless Rs. 200 were paid to him he would not give the plot. He said unless he gave him the bribe he would not interfere. The plot would not be given, the accused said, unless the money was paid. Narandas settled in all Rs. 100, Rs. 50 on witness' behalf and Rs. 50 for Ratansi. They were sitting in the *diwan-khana* all the while. On the first occasion when Ratansi and witness went to him at his office he demanded Rs. 200. This was not in his office, but on the road near the tram. He did go to his office and he came out with the witness to the tram lines. This was the first time he spoke to the witness about payment of money. He had no conversation with him near his *wada* regarding money. He had said to Mr. Aston that Samson told him that the witness would have to pay him something. It is true that the accused asked for something near the *wada*. He said, "if you pay money you will get land." He did not say how much. He was thinking of something else when he gave the first of these contradictory answers to the Court to-day. The first of the conversations about his paying something took place near the tram lines while going away from the office. It was between four and five in the afternoon. Ratansi was present but not Narandas. He asked him how much he wanted and the accused said Rs. 200. He pleaded poverty and asked him to reduce the amount, but the accused asked him to come to his house. Because the accused had demanded a large amount from the witness he took Narandas. Narandas was taken so that he should intercede on his behalf. He had pleaded with the accused when he and Ratansi had been to see him. On that occasion he told them to come the next day with Rs. 50 each. He had been twice to his house in all. He was sure of it. He had been there twice, and then a third time with the money. Ratansi, the witness and Narandas were together in the house of the accused only once. They were all three in the drawing room. He did not say before Mr. Aston that Ratansi and he were seated outside when the money was demanded, and Narandas was inside. The money was demanded in the witness' presence in the same room. Ratansi and himself were seated in chairs. He did not remember what he had said to Mr. Aston as it was two years ago. Whatever was written there was true, as he did not remember what had happened two years ago. He remembered having told Mr. Aston that the money was demanded in his hearing. The money was really demanded in his presence. He might have given another reply before Mr. Aston when his mind was confused. It was two years ago and he could not say. The entry of payment was not made on the day because he had drawn the balance for that day. If he had said anything to the contrary before Mr. Aston it was a mistake.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned at this stage.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

At the share market to-day the market for jute mill shares opened dull and inactive and only a very small business was reported, buyers for the most part holding off for lower rates and an easier feeling generally prevailed towards the close. There was some attempt at a recovery and Kamarhattys regained a few points. There was no special feature of interest in any section of the market which closed steady but quiet. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11-4 to 12; Burra Dhemo 10-6 to 10.12; Equitable 35; Gobindpore 10.10 x. d. Teetulmuri 11-12, 11-14.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 381, 382, 399, 360; Auckland (ord) 168, 169, 167 to 170; Barnagore (ord) 98; Belvedere (ord) 292, 293; Budge Budge (pref) 119, 120; Clive (ord) 120, 120-8; Delta (ord) 410, 411; Empire (ord) 30, 29.12, 29-8 to 30; Hooghly (ord) 40-12, 41; Kamarhatty (ord) 340, 338, 332, 336, 337; Lawrence (ord) 245-8; National (pref) 118; Northbrook (ord) 26.3, 26-2, 25-12 to 26-4; Union (ord) 368.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co. 100, 101, 102; Gondalpara Jute (deb) 101-8; Howrah Amta Railway 131-8; Naihati Jute 6 per cent. (deb) 105.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81 to Rs. 81-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 81-12.

At yesterday evening's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Larkana Jacobabad Sind Light Railway it was reported that Rs. 34 lakhs of capital had been subscribed up to the evening of the 29th ultimo and that applications had been coming in freely after that date.

TRADING WITH ENEMY,

LONDON GLOVE MANUFACTURERS SENTENCED.

DEFENDANTS PLEAD GUILTY.

When the hearing of the charges against three members of the London firm of Fownes Brothers and Co., glove manufacturers, of trading with the enemy was resumed on Feb. 14, at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Justice Low, there was an unexpected development, the defendants—William Gardiner Rigden, William Fownes Rigden, and Stanley Fownes Rigden—withdrawing their plea of not guilty, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

When the judge took his seat Mr. Gordon Hewart (for the defence) rose and said: My lord, since Friday afternoon my learned friend, Mr. Frampton and I have had an opportunity of carefully considering this matter afresh, and we have had an opportunity of conferring with the defendants. In the result the defendants, recognising clearly, upon our advice, that upon the facts an offence has been committed, will withdraw, with your lordship's sanction their plea of not guilty.

Defendants then pleaded guilty.

The Judge (addressing the jury): The defendants have, I think, really anticipated what was necessarily the result of this trial and by pleading guilty, at all events, have saved you from the trouble of giving a verdict. That is all, so you will not be troubled.

Mr. Travers Humphreys (who prosecuted) reviewed certain aspects of the case, and, referring to the suggestion contained in the letter that goods should be consigned to Murphy or some other individual in New York, said "it was a disgraceful letter to have been written by a business man."

NOVEL PROBLEMS.

Mr. Gordon Hewart addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He emphasised the fact that the senior partner's relations to the business had been casual and slight, and it happened, moreover, that upon Sept. 17, 1914, he went away for his holidays. That was two days after the writing of the letter, about which he was not consulted. With regard to that letter, he suggested that it was open to different interpretation to the sinister one that might be placed upon it. The "Murphy" mentioned in the letter was not a fictitious name, but was the firm's customs broker in New York. It was written by William Fownes Rigden.

The Judge: The contemplation is that, under the circumstances, cash should pass.

Counsel said he would ask the judge not to accept the worst of the two possible interpretations which it was possible to put on an ambiguous letter. If the defendants had had any doubts they would have consulted the Trading with the Enemy Committee. The particular business, deplorable and inexcusable as it was now admitted to be, was carried out in the perfectly normal way of the business.

He pointed out that at the beginning of the war the defendants found themselves faced with novel problems. There was no question of bringing goods into England, and the matter was only one of continuing the business of the New York house. It was thought that the subtraction of goods from Germany without payment would assist us and be to the deteriment of Germany.

PROFOUND REGRET.

Counsel added: I don't think there has been another case like this, and I trust there will not be another. These gentlemen, representing as they do this great and this old firm, find themselves in this melancholy and tragic position. When the youngest defendant returned from his honeymoon he found, as he thought, that all matters were correct, whereas the firm had been committed to a particular course of action. The defendants now thoroughly appreciated that what they had done was centrary to law, although they believed that they were animated with proper intentions. They profoundly and sincerely regretted the course to which they committed themselves.

The judge, addressing the defendants, said: Acting on the advice, and the very proper advice, of counsel, who has so well put before the Court what there was to be said on your behalf in this case, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment which, having regard to the times in which we are, is an indictment for a most serious and grave offence. At all times when civilised warfare has been waged it has been thought necessary to prevent trading with the enemy, and at the present day, when the ramifications of trade are so great and the importance of commerce far exceeds anything in the past, it is almost of the essence of warfare when it is waged between great commercial States that no opportunity should be lost of crippling the commerce of the enemy, and with that view in the present emergency proclamations have been issued and legislation has been passed to prevent commercial dealings with those with whom the country is at war.

Among the particular acts which are prohibited is that of trading in goods coming from an enemy country, and in obtaining from an enemy country goods coming from that enemy country, and that is the substance of the charge against you—namely, that you have done those things that are prohibited. You are principals in a great firm—a firm which is one of those firms which, in the exigencies of modern trade, have thought it right to have factories in various countries.

A DIFFICULT MATTER.

And it is just that type of firm—and I say it not only with reference to this case, but as a warning to others—it is just that type of firm which renders the enforcement of the law in these matters so difficult, and the evasion of it so comparatively easy. You had a business established in New York, which was merely a branch of the business here. The goods purchased for that branch had to be paid for here; the profits made in that branch had to be remitted here; and for all practical and business purposes the trade carried on in New York by you was as much carried on in this country as if the whole of the establishment—instead of part of it being in New York—had been here.

It has been urged upon me that I am to give some different considerations to this case because of the position and extent of the operations of your firm. It seems to me that it is just that matter which renders this case such a grave one, because if persons of the commercial distinction and great dealings like yourselves are caught, as you have been caught, infringing legislation, and if, being so caught, they are not dealt with severely, how is it possible for the law to deal with small and comparatively obscure persons who break the law? You have traded with the enemy.

Trading with the enemy at the present time is merely a species of treachery, and I have to deal with it accordingly. I have said enough to show that I cannot deal with this matter leniently. With regard to the senior of the defendants, William Gardiner Rigden, I take into account his age, which is, I am told, 71 years, and the fact that the part he took in this business was comparatively small.

Taking these matters into consideration, and particularly taking into consideration his age, I think I am justified in not taking the severest view of his conduct and sending him to prison. In his case, I feel justified in confining the penalty to a pecuniary penalty. In his case the sentence is that he pays a fine to the King of £500, and that he remains in custody until that amount is paid.

With regard to the other two defendants, it would be it seems to me, an idle administration of this legislation if, where offences of this sort are found out and are brought to retribution, the Court could pass over them with a mere pecuniary penalty, at all events unless the circumstances of the case have been most exceptional. But I can see no circumstances in this case which justfy me with regard to the other two defendants, William Fownes Rigden and Stanley Fownes Rigden, in taking that course.

With regard to you, William Fownes Rigden, there is no question that your position is extremely aggravated by reason of the letter you wrote, and of which so much has been said. Reading that letter in the light of commonsense, it is impossible to say that you entered upon this transaction with any other view than the view, if possible, of getting goods from Germany, and, if possible, paying for them. There is no other view that one can take.

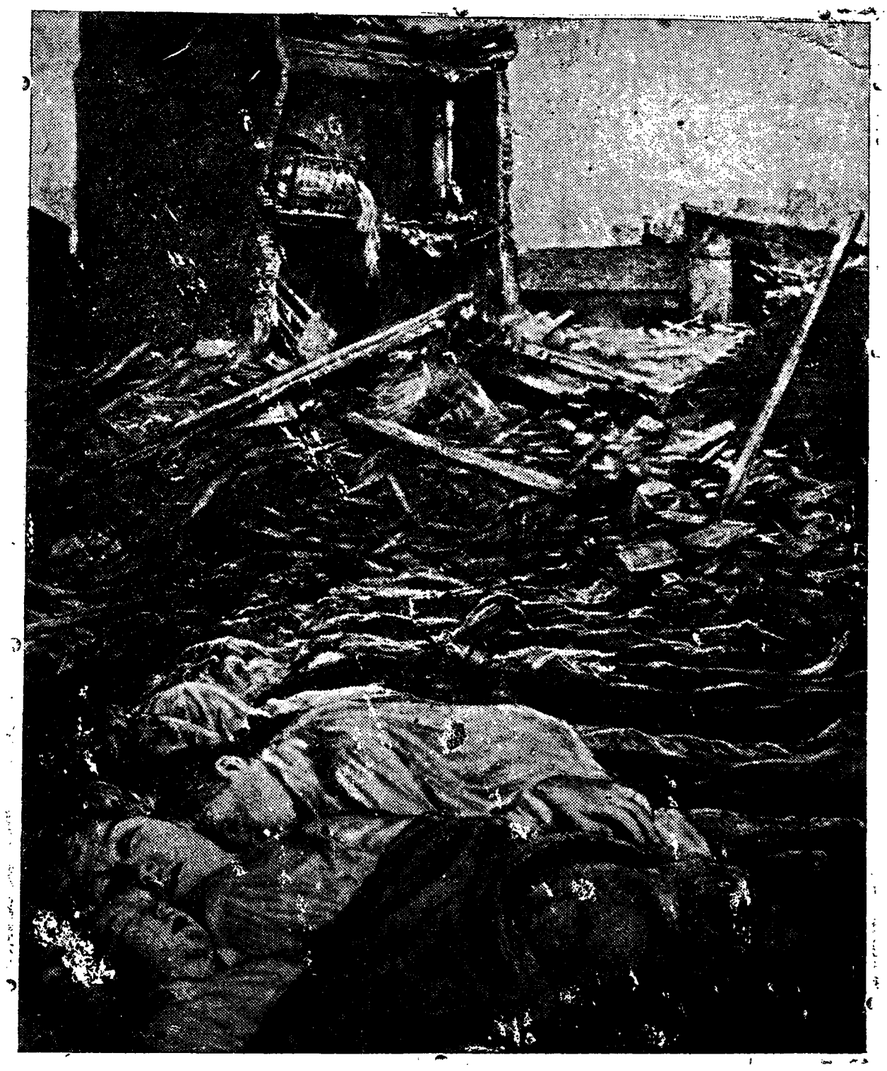
"BEATING THE DEVIL."

It is true that persons in New York, who, I am told, are relatives of yours, were guided by a higher sense of propriety and probity than you were, and, to use their own expression, they declined to be parties to what they called "beating the devil around the bush," showing clearly, at all events, what they thought of them seems to be practically the same as what I think of them. The sentence I feel bound to pass upon a man of your position, detected and convicted on his own confession of such an offence, is that you be imprisoned in the second division for twelve calendar months.

With regard to you, Stanley Fownes Rigden, I should have been glad if I could have taken another course, but unless there be some such mitigation as can be derived from age, as in the case of your father, I feel that I cannot depart from the rule that I stated a little while ago, and which must now be made in this case, namely, we must show all and sundry engaged in business that these offences, if committed, cannot be redeemed by a pecuniary penalty, and must carry with them a certain amount of disgrace. In your case the facts do not appear to me to demand so severe a punishment as the other defendant, but you must be imprisoned in the second division for four months. I order that you jointly and severally do pay the costs of this prosecution.

Defendants, who seemed overwhelmed at the sentences, then left the dock.

WANTON BARBARISM OF ZEPPELIN RAID.



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striking French drawing indicating the monstrous absurdity and "Military Value" of Zeppelin Bomb-dropping on cities.

PADRI MURDER CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The Lahore Special Tribunal passed orders in the Padri case to-day. There were 15 accused in this case for the murder of Kapur Singh, a "sahukar" of Padri, who was a prosecution witness in the previous trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case and had made himself obnoxious to the "Ghadr" party. He was murdered in his village on the 2nd August, 1915. Of the 15 accused 3 are still absconding. The remaining 12 have been on trial before the Special Tribunal which delivered its unanimous judgment to-day sentencing two men to capital punishment and five to transportation for life and acquitting the remaining five. Prem Singh of Sur and Inder Singh of Padri both have been sentenced to death, of the five sentenced to transportation for life. Khazan Singh has been recommended for mercy in view of his youth. His age is 16.

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D. 28

HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY BY EMINENT SPECIALIST.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people flesh y, developing the arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness, and it therefore gives us real pleasure to publish herewith a simple prescription which by correcting faulty metabolism and stimulating the activity of certain sluggish vital organs quickly produces a marvellous transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently averaging from 4 to 5 pounds the first week, and very rarely less than 2. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Catarrh, dyspepsia, and nervousness, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, all gradually disappear; dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with a bloom of perfect health.

The prescription, which contains no drugs and is absolutely harmless, calls for ½ oz. Tincture Cardamoms Compound B.P., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, 3 oz. Elixir Simplex and enough water to fill an 8 oz. bottle, and can readily be prepared by any chemist. One to two table-spoonfuls should be taken about 20 minutes before each meal. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

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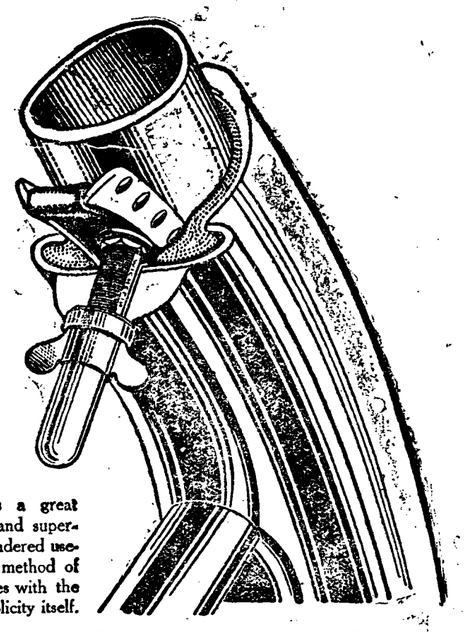

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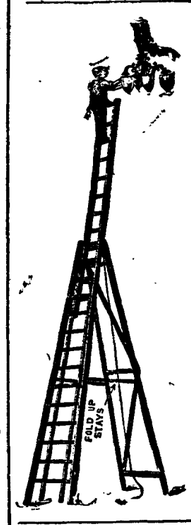

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